THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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BESIEGING THE BOSS,

WHO RULES THE REPUBLIC BY GUITEAU'S GRACE.

For a Few Small Offices and Other Minor Considerations—The Quarrelsome Republican Elements of Georgia at the Capital with Their Grievances—Capital Gossip, Etc.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—[Special.]—Georgia politics are getting badly mixed at the capital over the cradle of the new coalition. A family quarrel has already arisen which clouds the prospects of the young hopeful. General Longstreet, James Atkins, Walter Johnson, postmaster at Columbus, Tom Johnson, collector at Savannah, and Mr. Arnold, postmaster at Albany, are in consultation with the administration as to the best methods to break up the democratic rule in Georgia. They represent the ideas advanced in the recent accidental conference at Atlanta, and insist that the only way to build up the new party is by coalescing with the independents, and a liberal use of federal patronage among the prominent democrats who may be induced to join the movement.

Andrew Clark and Chairman Buck, of the state committee, are here representing the pure republicanism and telling the administration how devilish sly the average independent is. They want to carry out the programme recently announced by their committee in Atlanta. They are willing to have a coalition with the independents, but want the fight to be made by the republican party with as many allies as may choose to come.

Both factions were busy to-day maturing plans, and the friends of each claim for it the favor of the administration. It is somewhat remarkable that neither of these elements of Georgia republicanism has invited the co-operation of the colored Georgia leaders, though some of the most prominent of them are in the city. They naturally feel that their influence is being disposed of without their knowledge or consent, and among them are signs of dissatisfaction, which has long existed in the colored masses. That none of the proposed schemes can count on solid negro support is already evident. It does not seem possible that the two factions now pressing their views on the president can be harmonized, and a preference to either will disaffect the other. This, with the threatened revolt of the colored leaders, makes the Georgia problem look like a ten cent puzzle.

Governor Bullock is here, but not on a political mission, as chairman of the committee from the late tariff convention. He called, with other members, on the president to-day, and will ask a hearing before the committees of congress on the proposed modification of the tariff. The governor thinks there is a fast growing protection party in the south, and does not apprehend any important change in the present policy.

Personal, Political and Peripatetic.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—One of the wildest assertions ever made was that of an afternoon paper a few days ago, that Senator Brown had been approached and asked to take the lead of the new Georgia coalition.

The administration and the Washington agents of the coalition are too well acquainted with the senator's sentiments to dream of such a proposition.

His instant, and somewhat humorous statement, that the item was news to him was not necessary to rob it of credibility, either here or in Georgia. This new phase of the Georgia movement seems to have originated in the fertile brain of the journalist.

In Georgia's congressional delegation, senate and house, there is but one man who is expected to countenance or aid the effort to "revolutionize" the politics of the state. I mean Mr. Speer. There are those among his friends who predict that he will not join the new movement, but will attend strictly to business in his own district.

Thus the work here for the coalition must be done by outside parties for the most part, if not entirely.

Collector Andrew Clark is in the city, but he does not pin his faith to independents. His theory is that of other prominent republicans in Georgia. They are willing to make a stand against the dominant party, but prefer to do it as republicans, and not as fusionists.

Georgia has prospered so well under "bourbon" rule, as they call it, that it is hard to see where the coalition thunder for a change is to come from.

Judge by the first bugle blast from the leader, the campaign is to be waged against individuals rather than any particular party principle. The glossary of abuse will need enlargement, for already a good part of it has been called into requisition.

ARREARAGE OF PENSIONS.

Some senators, while commending Mr. Beck's strong assault on the frauds of the pension system, think the question was injudiciously agitated. That there is a gigantic swindle they admit, but the abuse has gone rather far to be remedied now. Many of the arrearages have been paid. To cut them off now would be to pour upon congress a torrent of applications for equity.

Besides this, enough has already developed to show that neither house will consent to a repeal of the act.

A democratic senator sprung the matter in a spirited speech, to be answered in a speech of as much spirit by another democratic senator. While Beck and Voorhees were wrangling, Ingalls came in for the only real capital to be made of the discussion by offering a resolution declaring the sense of the senate against the repeal of the act.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

It has been shown that but for this big leak in the national money-chest the present unequal internal revenue system could be entirely swept away.

Mr. Clements, of the seventh, is going to introduce a bill to abolish the system anyway. He has studied the question carefully and is prepared to stand strongly behind his measure.

Mr. Stephens has often expressed himself on this question. He regards the present system as an imposition of an unjust burden and the restriction of the rights of the citizen.

Senator Brown speaks of it as an "excrescence on our institutions."

It appears that Georgia is going to lead the attack on the internal revenue.

It will be stoutly defended by the republicans. It is one of their pet institutions. It gives a big addition to the governmental patronage. Revenue officials scattered throughout the country are perhaps the most active of federal servants in support of the party in power.

A solid democratic support cannot by any means be counted on in either house or senate in an effort to abolish the system. The best to be hoped is that the attack on it may lead to its modification, though Senator Vest declared in his national bank speech that the tax on whisky and tobacco could hardly be made too high. In this connection I am reminded that an act of justice will be done at this session to a citizen of Atlanta. Six years ago Mr. S. L. Loyd, while engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in Atlanta, was suddenly set upon by the revenue officials. He was charged with a violation of the law regulating his business. His factory was stopped and his property seized. The case was hung up in the courts a long time, and at last it was decided that he had not violated the law. But then his once prosperous business was ruined. His loss was considerably above $20,000. Suit against the collector was his only remedy, but this promised no satisfaction. Nobody denied the justice of his claim, but it seemed a hard question to handle. Through the ability and energy of Colonel T. P. Westmoreland, of Atlanta, the case was pressed in the courts until it was appealed to Washington, where last winter a compromise was had on the condition that the government pay Mr. Lloyd $9,000 in satisfaction of his claim. It is now necessary to have a bill passed before he can receive the money, but no trouble in the further settlement of this ugly matter is anticipated.

AN IDEA FROM GEORGIA.

The constitution of Georgia has been soundly abused until it is becoming the fashion at home among some of our politicians to speak lightly of it. There is in it, however, one provision that congress is thinking of imitating.

A bill is now pending before the house to regulate the appropriation of money on the Georgia plan. When a sum over $10,000 is to be voted away, the bill provides that it shall require a vote of a majority of all the members of the house and not simply a majority of those present, as is now the case. Republican congresses are pretty free with the nation's shekels, and the bill may not pass, but it deserves to become a law.

THE PRESENT SESSION.

Calculations on a long session are well based. Congress has had five working weeks and there is nothing to show as their result except a preparation for what is to come.

The session may be said to be at its beginning now. When it will end no man can tell. The big minority in the house has already shown that it means to be felt in the deliberation of the popular branch, while the senate with the ponderous person of David Davis delicately divided between both sides, keeps a charming equilibrium.

The rush of private bills has been unprecedented. The entire number of bills introduced in the last congress was about 7,000, and already this prolific session has brought forth 4,000 with the prospect of myriads more. Committee work is no fun now.

SHERMAN'S BILL.

The senate continues to fire away at John Sherman's funding bill—the chances against its passage, as offered, becoming stronger every day. The democrats generally seem to be pressing the Carlisle amendment. Senator Teller says the thing can't be doctored or trimmed so as to meet his approval. He is against it finally and forever.

The bill cannot pass with its present provisions tending toward perpetuity of the national debt and restriction of silver coinage. Sherman realizes that, and in his old character of the "artful dodger," is preparing to make the most of it. He has already linked his name to the measure, and however much it may be changed he will claim it as his child and assert that it is really just such a one as he wanted all the while. The average fox could study the primer of cunning under the long Ohio statesman.

Sherman is about the worst speaker in the senate. At his first word he strikes a harsh, monotonous tone to which he sticks all the way through.

He tries to talk fast, and getting his words tangled has frequently to go back to smooth them out. Frequently he hesitates for the appropriate expression until he becomes plainly perplexed. His gestures are usually made with the long finger of the bony right hand in a sort of "I told you so" fashion.

His speeches read better than they sound. The scant use of adjectives and the rare appearance of the metaphor remind one of the Anglo Saxon simplicity of the junior senator from Georgia.

THE NATIONAL STATUES.

Daniel Webster's one hundredth birthday has suggested a meeting to be held to-night for the purpose of inaugurating a movement to erect a monument to his memory in this city.

Ohio will probably have Garfield in the national gallery at the capital. Everybody gets a monument but the illustrious sons of Georgia. A stranger would suppose that the state had produced a small crop of greatness, for there is no reminder of her, no marble memorial of her sons in this select circle.

The legislature proposed to carve statues of Oglethorpe and Dr. Long by resolution. At last they pased some pretty sounding phrases, declaring that these two men should stand here among the great of the nation. "Only this and nothing more."

THE AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

It is to be regretted that a fuller delegation from the southern states did not attend the agricultural congress. It has been in session a week and has been remarkable for the number of excellent essays on subjects practically related to the farmers' every day business. One of the most interesting discussions was occasioned by an elaborate paper of Professor Riley "on grafting the vine."

Grape culture is growing to great importance in Georgia. Those interested in it could have been profited yesterday, for the session was spent discussing various methods of cultivating the grape and making wine.

TWO BRIGHT MEN.

Professor Riley and Major Ferguson are two young men whose devotion to science has brought alike fame for themselves and the generous fruits of benefit to others.

The former has given new light to several difficult agricultural problems. He seems determined to conquer the cotton worm and cripple the grasshopper.

Major Ferguson is a quiet, modest man, but to him more than to anyone else is due the successful propagation of fish by the government. He loves the finny tribes passionately and has devoted his life to this noble business. He has the practical management of the hatching ponds in Washington and seems to be completely happy when surrounded by a dozen spluttering carp, which he cheerfully scoops up to show you how his pets prosper. We owe him much in Georgia and will owe him more when he has fully accomplished his kind designs against us.

The name of Brydie, the Athens colored barber, who has been pressed for postmaster in that city, has been withdrawn and the race narrows down to Mr. Orr, the incumbent, Pledger, and W. H. Heard. It is possible that a colored treasury clerk named Hutchins may come in as a candidate.

Rumor has it that Pledger will withdraw to accept a good place provided for him by the administration.

Colonel Jack Brown is waging an uncompromising warfare on Mr. A. C. Bell, the postmaster at Americus. He urges a Mr. Black as Bell's successor, and says the interest of the coalition demands his instant appointment. Mr. Bell is supported by his representative and the Georgia senators, but there is little attention paid to democratic indorsement under the present administration. Every day its aggressive stalwartism bulges into greater prominence.

F. H. R.

IN THE CAPITAL.

THE COURSE OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION SKETCHED

What May Take Place if Judge Hunt is Retired—A Probable Veto in Embryo—Sherman's Scheme in the Senate—The House on its Committees—Mr. Hill on Mr. Windom.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—There is some doubt as to the president signing the census deficiency bill which has been before him for the past two days. The president is desirous of making the bill a law, but is restrained by a point raised in an objection thereto by the first comptroller of the treasury who holds that this is a case in which the law providing that the government shall not recognize the power of an attorney made in a claim before it is due, interposes and prevents claims from being audited at the treasury department.

The promptness which Senater Davis, of Illinois, has displayed in pressing the bill for the retirement of Justice Hunt, of the supreme court, has revived talk of ex-Senator Conkling coming into the cabinet. It is said that Secretary Folger is to succeed Hunt on the supreme bench, and that Conkling will be made secretary of the treasury. Davis is a warm and intimate friend of Conkling, and believes that he would make a brilliant cabinet officer. Folger's experience in the treasury department has not been such as to make him desire to fill the position for a full term. He has been annoyed very much by applicants for appointments, and has otherwise found the position a trying one. He came just when public attention was directed to irregularities in the disbursement of the contingent fund, and he has endeavored to watch all the details of the department with a view to the detection and prevention of wrong doing, even on a small scale. He is said to be very willing to return to the judiciary. The bill to retire Hunt will, no doubt, be passed before many days.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—On motion of Mr. Davis, of Illinois, the bill to permit Judge Hunt, of the supreme court, to retire was taken up and passed; yeas 41, nays 14.

At 1:35 the Sherman funding bill was taken up and Mr. Saulsbury took the floor.

After an ineffectual effort by Mr. Ingalls to secure an arrangement for a test vote on the bill to-day, the discussion of the funding bill was continued by Mr. Windom against the bill, and Mr. Hill, of Georgia, who charged that the operations of Secretary Windom in continuing the five and six per cent. at three and one-half was unconstitutional.

Mr. Hawley, a member of the committee on railroads, moved to recommit to that committee the bill ratifying the act of the general council of the Choctaw nation granting to the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad company the right-of-way for a railroad telegraph line through that nation. He said that the official protest of the Chickasaw nation and the other documents submitted since the bill was placed on the calendar had not been before the committee, and he thought the measure should be considered under the new light thus thrown upon it. The motion met with considerable opposition, particularly from Senators Maxey and Coke, on the ground of the delay to the bill through the losing of its place on the calendar. To meet this objection Mr. Hawley modified his motion, providing that when again reported the bill shall be restored to its present place on the calendar, and so modified, the motion was agreed to.

Pending the motion for executive session, the bill was laid aside formally, and at 4:20 the senate, by a vote of 30 to 25, adjourned to Monday.

The senate to-day confirmed the nomination of C. T. Woodcock as postmaster of Morgan City, Louisana.

THE HOUSE.

Bills were reported from the committee on claims to refund to the state of Georgia certain moneys contributed by that state for common defense in 1777.

The house calendar bill was also reported from the committee on naval affairs for the purchase of a lot of ground opposite the Gosport navy yards. Referred to committee of whole.

The house resumed consideration of the report of the committee on rules, increasing the membership of the commission, and consumed the greater part of the day's session in its discussion, in which Mr. Robeson was made the target for much good humored ridicule. Several members opposed the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. King, of Louisiana, giving to the committee for the improvement of the Mississippi river the same right to report appropriation bills for that purpose as the committee on appropriations now has. Mr. King withdrew the amendment, giving warning, however, that he would watch the committee on commerce to see how the promised needs of the Mississippi valley would be kept.

Mr. Randall, favoring the proposition to increase the committees' membership, said that the growth of business in congress had kept pace with all the interests of the country. To illustrate that he gave the number of bills introduced in the last seven congresses, commencing with 2,499 in the 40th congress, and increasing regularly each congress until the number at the present congress would probably exceed 10,000, the number up to date being 3,293.

Mr. Joyce, of Vermont, moved to recommit the report and all pending amendments to the committee on rules, and the house proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on Mr. Joyce's motion, and was agreed to. Yeys, 159; nays, 90.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Haskell, of Kansas in the chair, and took up the bill to appropriate $5,000 for packing, transporting and arranging certain agricultural and mineral specimens received by the agricultural bureau from the Atlanta exposition. After a short explanation by Mr. Valentine, of Nebraska, the bill was passed.

Adjourned.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL

Still to Drag Along Until Next Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—When the court opened this morning Guiteau made his usual speech and called attention to the recent decision in the New York court of appeals, and said that in the name of the American people and the American judiciary he desired to thank the gentlemen of the court of appeals.

Mr. Scoville resumed his argument, and complained that the prosecution failed to call Detective McElfresh because his evidence would have been of service to the prisoner. He also charged the prosecution with unfairness all through the trial.

Mr. Scoville proceeded, apparently going over the same ground that he had once before traversed, to show the prisoner's morals had been correct and his life proper up to the point when as he (Scoville) claimed the evidence pointed to unsoundness of mind. He denounced the Oneida community and their vile practices. The defense could not summon any of their people as witnesses, but, said Mr. Scoville, with the telegraph and all the power of the government at their back, if there had been a single immoral or vicious act on the part of the prisoner during the six years he was in the Oneida community, the prosecution would have produced witnesses to show it. The counsel for prosecution continually badgered the speaker, who as frequently digressed from his argument to respond; as a consequence the thread was so often broken it was a matter of some difficulty at times to detect any logical sequence in the argument. It is understood that he will at the conclusion of his speech renew the motion to allow the prisoner to address the jury, and will ask to be heard in support of the motion. If this is permitted by the court it will consume another day. Allowing two days for Judge Porter, and it is more than probable that he will require three, the case will hardly get to the jury before Wednesday next.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

England and the Vatican—Russian Affairs—The French Crisis.

ROME, January 19.—In spite of all denials by the official organs of the English government, I can assure you that Mr. Gladstone has really turned toward the vatican, asking for help in the Irish question. He would make almost any concession to persuade the pope to send secret agents to Ireland to pacify the country and to direct the influence of the clergy to that end.

The mission of Mr. Errington has not been successful thus far. The pope is not willing to supply a spiritual constabulary for the furthering Mr. Gladstone's purposes. Leo XIII. is only too anxious to have an English ambassador accredited to the Holy See, and anxious—more anxious than any English bishop is supposed to be—for the establishment of a Roman Nuncio at London. But be sure that he is not so simple or easily managed as to purchase those privileges at the expense of Catholic Ireland.

I see that the American newspapers announced the nomination of Cardinal Howard as prefect of some congregation. The telegraph made a great mistake. Cardinal Howard was elected as cardinal Barromeo'a successor only in the dignity of archipresbyter of St. Peter's. Howard has not yet been intrusted with any high office in the government of the church. The duties of the place which has been given him require neither great learning nor executive ability of a high order. He is a fine looking gentleman, retaining something of the military bearing, and will present a creditable appearance at the head of the chapter of St. Peter.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 19.—Since that arrest at the bridge of Gatchina, on the 2d of January, thirty-seven persons have been captured. Dr. Brouck, alias Mart, was taken at his home in the Nadge street, where a trap had been laid and where an individual who came there with his wife made such a resistance that he could only be arrested after being wounded by a ball from a revolver. After his death it was discovered that he was an officer of artillery. On the same day four other persons of the terrorist party were arrested at Vasiliostrof, and the previous evening sixteen persons, four of whom were women, were captured in a reunion held round a Christmas tree covered with seditious emblems. The chief of police, to whom all these arrests were due, was promoted successively to the rank of captain, then to that of major, and is the official who arrested the woman Lebedeff, one of the principal accused of the great nihilist trial which is soon to come off. It is said that General Ignatieff, who is more powerful than ever with the emperor, will be named vice chancellor, Prince Gortschakoff, who is retired from active duty, still retaining the nominal title of Chancellor.

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 19.—The committee of thirty-three of the chamber of deputies to examine the bill for a revision of the constitution has been selected. It contains a large majority of advocates of a general instead of a restricted revision of the constitution, who are also opposed to the principle of scrutin de liste in the constitution.

Thirty-two of the thirty-three members of the committee are hostile to the government bill. The voting for them in the bureau was in the proportion of two to one against the government. The ministerial journals state that the government will make the adoption of the bill a final question, and will refuse to accept any modification.

There were two failures on Lyons bourse yesterday. The aggregate of the liabilities is 160,000 pounds.

A Paris dispatch to the Standard says: Just before the bourse closed, union general shares, which were largely beared, fell 225 francs and produced a panic.

A dispatch to the Times says that although the bourse payments were effected, it must not be supposed that all is right again. It is evident that many engagements were tided over which may yet prove ruinous.

IRELAND.

BELFAST, January 19.—Commissioners O'Hagan, Little and Vernon, sitting as a court of appeal yesterday, delivered judgment in the first appeal from the decisions of the first assistant commissioners under the land act, who reduced a tenant's improved fixed rent lease from 36 pounds 10 shillings to 30 pounds. The question decided was whether the rent should be varied. The court affirmed the decision of the assistant commissioners—Commissioner Vernon dissented. Great importance is attached to the judgment as it settles the point in the land act known as "Healy's clause." The cause will be carried to the court of appeals.

At the Cork assizes to-day, the outlaw leader, Cornell, pleaded guilty to the various charges against him. He will be a witness in other cases in which the members of his band were the defendants at the time of his arrest in the latter part of December for having arms in a proclaimed district. Connell was already suspected of being the leader of a band which had committed outrages, rendering the district of Mill street one of the most notorious in Ireland. His arrest took place at Mushra under exciting circumstances.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, January 19.—In the reichstag yesterday, after a brief debate the motion of Herr Windthorst, abrogating the law forbidding the exercise of ecclesiastical functions without government authorization, was read the third time. The majority was as large as that for the second reading last week. The clericals are elated.

Herr Bitter, minister of finance, in presenting the budget in the land league, announced that the surplus from 1881 would be devoted to the reduction of the taxation of the poor and the income tax.

ITALY.

ROME, January 19.—In the chamber of deputies to-day a letter from Signor Sella, ex-minister of finance, resigning his seat in the chamber was read. Signor De Pret, who is president of the council and deputies of every shade of politics, concurred in deprecating the loss of his services, and the chamber refused to accept his resignation.

HUMAN DEMONISM.

AN UNPARALLELED TALE OF BLOOD AND MURDER.

A Crazed Kentuckian Butchers His Aged Mother, His Wife, Two Daughters, Threatens Others, and Then Puts an End to Himself—The People Look on with Horror.

LANCASTER, Ky., January 19.—This town was shocked by the reception of news of the most horrible tragedy that has ever occurred in Garrard county, or indeed, in the state of Kentucky. About 7 o'clock a negro man came to town, bringing information that James Wilmot, a farmer living about two and a half miles from Lancaster, near the Danville pike, had murdered his wife, mother and two daughters, and then culminated the awful act by hanging himself. Esquire R. Boyle, acting as coroner, immediately repaired to the scene of the tragedy, accompanied by a large number of people, eager to gratify their morbid curiosity with a glimpse of the horrible sight. On arrival several of the nearest neighbors were already found there, but none had dared to touch the dead bodies of the parties, and the truth of the information was substantiated by finding the lifeless body of James R. Wilmot hanging in his barn dead. The bodies of Elizabeth Wilmot, his mother, aged 89, Mattie and Mary Wilmot, his daughters, aged about 19 and 15, lying in their beds with one awful cut across the neck and breast of each, made by terrible blows from a sharp, new ax, were found lying on the floor of the room, and also the body of Elizabeth Wilmot, his wife, lying on her face on the floor with three or four horrible gashes in her head and back, made by the same death dealing ax. A jury was immediately impanelled by Squire Boyle. The first witness was Miss Alice Galvin, who had been doing some work for Wilmot and was sleeping in a room up stairs during the commission of the deed. Her testimony was that the family retired as usual. Wilmot, his wife, and a little boy about eight years old occupying one bed in the family room, and his two daughters another in the same room. In an adjoining room slept the man's aged mother, and in one room upstairs a son, James J. Wilmot. In the other was the witness. About 5 o'clock this morning she was attracted by some noise below, and going down met Wilmot coming out of the room where his mother slept. It was too dark for her to see any of the objects distinctly, but she noticed something in his hand, supposed to be an ax. She asked him what he was doing. He replied that he had killed the whole family, and was going to kill himself. The horror-stricken young girl rushed through the other room, and meeting the young boy, caught him and took him out of the house with her, and went to a colored man's house near by. Just as she was leaving the family room, the older son, James, who is about twenty years old, attracted by the noise below, came downstairs in his night clothes. He testified that as he reached the foot of the stairs he came in contact with his father, who had a gun in his hand. He asked him what he was doing, and his father replied that he was going to kill himself and would kill him too. Instantly his father grappled with him, and threw him down, but was unable to hold him. The old man rose, grabbed the gun, aimed to shoot, but the son knocked it up, and the ball went into the ceiling. The young man then broke loose and ran for his life, the old man following to the steps over the yard fence, then turning toward the barn. The boy continued running till he aroused some of the nearest neighbors, who hastily repaired to the scene. None were bold enough to enter the house until daylight revealed the dead body, dressed only in a shirt and drawers, of James R. Wilmot, swinging under the shed of the barn. He had taken a plow line, fastened it around his neck, climbed up the side of the crib, fastened the other end to a beam or joist under the shed and then jumped off. The hanging was carefully done, and showed a determination to avoid failure. The horrible act which ushered so many souls into eternity in a few brief moments, was undoubtedly that of an insane man. For some time past Wilmot has been brooding over a security debt of $450 which he had to pay for his brother-in-law, and this had so worked upon his mind that it is believed he finally went crazy. Day before yesterday he talked rather strangely to his family saying the stock was all going to die, and himself and family also, of starvation. Two or three times in the last few days he has expressed a fear of death from starvation, and acting under that hallucination, it is believed that he arose from his bed, took the ax and with a single stroke to each of his daughters struck them dead in their beds, they not knowing from whence the blows came. His wife no doubt was awakened, and gettting out of the bed, doubtless attempted to restrain him, but was knocked down and terribly mutilated. He then went into the adjoining room and there, raising the bloody ax on high, sunk it deeply into the breast that had nurtured him. The bodies of the four victims, with that of the murderer, will be buried to-morrow in the family burying ground, a few hundred yards from the house where the awful tragedy took place.

SEVEN MURDERERS.

Cases Which the Pennsylvania Board of Pardons is Considering.

HARRISBURG, January 19.—The state board of pardons, which met here this afternoon, has on its calendar the cases of seven murderers under sentence of death. The greater part of to-day was devoted to arguments in the cases of John A. Neveling, who shot Samuel Pennington at Houksdale, Clearfield county, last February, and Jonathan Moyer and Israel Erb, convicted of the killing of Getchen Kintzler in Snyder county over four years ago. A commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life for Neveling is sought because he was intoxicated when he committed the crime, and the taint of insanity runs in his blood.

In the case of Erb an absolute pardon is demanded by virtue of the statement of three of the participants in the crime exculpating him. Emanuel Ettinger, one of these, while in a dying condition, declared that he did the killing, and that Erb had nothing to do with it. Jonathan Moyer and Urich Moyer, under sentence of death, have made similar statements. The former admits that he assisted in burning the bodies of Mrs. Kintzler and her husband to cover up his brother Urich's crime, and the latter confesses to having been present when the old people were killed. Jonathan Moyer desires his sentence to be changed to imprisonment for life.

Five Cranks Hastening a Woman's Death.

BRADFORD, Pa., January 19.—Last month the wife of Adelbert Dewey, a well-to-do farmer of Chautauqua county, New York, was taken sick with fever. Dewey would not have a doctor. He said that the sickness was sent upon his wife as a judgment on his sins, and she could only recover through his doing penance and praying for forgiveness. Edward Dewey, his father, Joseph Luce, William Luce and "Elder" Collins, neighbor of the former, agreed with him. The five men surrounded the sick woman's bed, and for three days remained in constant prayer for her recovery. None of them took nourishment during the time, and gave no care or attention to the wants of the sick woman, who was raging with delirium. At the end of three days other neighbors forced their way into the house, and Dewey was arrested and placed under bonds to give his wife proper care. She died soon afterward. Dewey is to be held responsible for her death.

CRIME ON THE WESTERN SLOPE

The Lynching of the Murderers of George R. Reynolds.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 19.—A dispatch from Seattle, Washington territory, says that James Sullivan and William Howard were arrested yesterday, for the murder of George R. Reynolds, whom they waylaid and shot on Tuesday night. The prisoners were taken before a magistrate yesterday for preliminary examination. The evidence of guilt wast most conclusive.

At the close of the examination the committee of safety forced their way into the court room and overpowering the officers took Sullivan and Howard a short distance from the court house and hanged them. Their bodies were left suspended and a crowd, numbering 400, proceeded to the county jail and overcoming the guards they broke down the door of the cell in which Benjamin Payne was confined for the murder of a police officer (Sears). Payne was taken to the place where the bodies of Sullivan and Howard were suspended and there hung. After hanging for some time the bodies were cut down and given to the coroner

The committee of safety have issued a notice that persons guilty of highway robbery in this city, if arrested, suffer penalty of death in a summary manner.

IT WAS RUM.

The Investigation of the New York Train Accident.

NEW YORK, January 19.—At the coroner's niquest in the Spyten Duyvil disaster to-day the conductor of the wrecked train testified that it was his impression that the stopping of his train was caused by some person not connected with it who applied the air brakes. This could easily be done, as there was a cord running through the several cars which composed the train, which was connected with the valve, and was placed there as a precaution against accidents.

On being asked why he thought the train was stopped by some of the passengers on the car, he said he surmised that such was the case, for, said he, "there was a party on the train who were singing, smashing hats, and conducting themselves in a very disgraceful manner. They were passing around bottles of whisky, and the foundation of that accident was rum." He had not sufficient force on the train to stop such proceedings. Among the passengers were a number of senators, assemblymen and aldermen, and he could no deprive them of their bottles. This was an every-day occurrence, but more especially so on Fridays.

THE ASHLAND FIENDS.

The Evidence Against Them Overwhelming and Convincing.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., January 19.—Mrs. Simmons and Mrs. Carroll were examined at the Gibbons murder trial this morning. They said they saw three men on the morning after the murder and recognized them as Neal, Craft and Ellis. They were standing very close together a short distance from the cemetery, which is about half a mile from Gibbons's house. Mr. and Mrs. Compton were examined. Neal called at their house a few nights after the murder. He appeared scared, and would look at the door at frequent intervals. Neal was offered an overcoat when he spoke of going home, but refused it, stating it would be a bad thing to run with. Every witness examined yet clinches the truth of Ellis's confession. The prosecution will finish the examination of witnesses to-day.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

A Family of Five Persons Lost in the Flames.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—A special from Clinton, Mo., to-day, says the house of George C. Smith, at Lewis, five miles north of here, was burned at three o'clock this morning and five of the inmates perished—Elizabeth Smith, aged 17; Rachel, aged 13; Ella, aged 6; Theodore, aged 16, and the mother, aged 43.

The fire is supposed to have started from clothing hanging by the kitchen stove or from a coal oil explosion.

Mrs. Smith was the first to awaken, when she aroused her husband, who made his escape with a little girl of a neighbor who was staying there for the night. Smith was seriously burned.

A Michigan Failure.

DETROIT, January 19.—The failure of the Peoples bank at Tecumseh promises to be a bad affair. The liabilities are now estimated at $80,000 and assets $50,000. The list of depositors are very large, obtained by its payment of interest on deposit, and consist of clerks, workmen, farmers and mechanics, who put small sums on deposit.

Murderers on Trial.

MERIDIAN, Miss., January 19.—The trial of two Alabama desperadoes, Robert C. Jones and Billy Miller, the latter colored, for the murder of three sons of Judge J. P. Walker, of Alabama, near Aberdeen, Mississippi, will begin at Aberdeen January 30th, at a special term of the court.

A Condemned Criminal's Escape.

BELLEVUE, La., January 19.—Jacob Chapman, a colored man, sentenced to be executed Friday next, escaped from jail last night. He was aided in his flight by friends outside.

HEALTH HINTS.

From Foote's Health Monthly.

Try popcorn for nausea.

Try cranberry for malaria.

Try a sun bath for rheumatism.

Try ginger ale for stomach cramps.

Try clam broth for a weak stomach.

Try cranberry poultice for erysipelas.

Try gargling lager beer for cure of sore throat.

Try a wet towel to the back of the neck when sleepless.

Try swallowing saliva when troubled with sour stomach.

Try eating fresh radishes and yellow turnips for gravel.

Try eating onions and horseradish to relieve dropsical swellings.

Try buttermilk for removal of freckles, tan and butternut stains.

Try the croup tippet when a child is likely to be troubled in that way.

Try a hot flannel over the seat of neuralgic pain, and renew frequently.

Try taking your cod liver oil in tomato catsup, if you want to make it palatable.

Try hard cider—a wine-glass full three times a day—for ague and rheumatism.

Try taking a nap in the afternoon if you are going to be out late in the evening.

Try breathing the fumes of turpentine or carbolic acid to remove whooping-cough.

Try a cloth wrung out from cold water put about the neck at night for sore throat.

Try snuffing powdered borax up the nostrils for catarrhal "cold in the head."

Try an extra pair of stockings outside of your shoes when traveling in cold weather.

Try walking with your hands behind you if you find yourself becoming bent forward.

Try a silk handkerchief over the face when obliged to go against a cold, piercing wind.

Try planting sunflowers in your garden if compelled to live in a malarial neighborhood.

THE LAND WE LIVE IN.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING, SAYING AND THINKING.

An Americus Marriage—A Murderer on Trial—A Dalton Commotion—Turner Sutton Indicted for Manslaughter—Cobb County on the Fence—Criminal Business in Upson.

AMERICUS, January 18.—[Special.]—This morning at about half past nine o'clock Miss Bobbie Hawkins was married to Mr. Alma Hill, a prominent young planter of Terrell county. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. George F. Cooper, at the residence of Dr. S. B. Hawkins, the father of the bride in the presence of a large number of the relatives and friends of the happy couple.——Sumter superior court is now in session. Two days have been consumed in the trial of Henry Marshall, colored, who was charged with the murder of Austin Ellis, the young negro man who was found murdered at Fish Pond hall, in this city, on the morning of the 9th of May last. The murder was one of the most diabolical, cold-blooded and mysterious crimes that has ever occurred in this section, and attracted a great deal of attention and aroused public indignation at the time of its occurrence. The jury retired about 10 o'clock last night, and after an absence of about half an hour returned with a verdict of guilty with a recommendation that the prisoner be confined in the penitentiary for life. The prisoner was tried at the regular term of court in October last, when a similar verdict was rendered, but obtained a new trial.——Mr. R. A. Tiner, for several years one of the city policemen, died yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, after a lingering illness of several weeks.——To-night the new opera house of Messrs. Glover & Perry will be formally opened by the Americus amateur dramatic club. The play to be rendered is the Lady of Lyons.

DECATUR, January 18.—[Special.]—On the 28th day of last November the ordinary give public notice that a petition, signed by fifty freeholders, had been filed in his office asking that an election be ordered for January 20, 1882, on the issue of "fence or no fence," and unless a counter petition, signed by fifty freeholders, was filed in his office by 20th December said election would be ordered. The counter petition was filed, and proceedings stopped until another petition signed by twenty-five freeholders was filed on the 10th instant, and then, as in duty bound, the ordinary ordered the election, fixing Saturday February 11, 1882, as the time. Up to this time there has been no public discussion on the issue and very little excitement. Both sides are quietly and earnestly at work, and it is predicted by those who profess to be posted that the vote will be very close. This will be the second election on the issue—the one last July giving a large majority in favor of fence, but it is said there has been many changes since then favorable to the no fence side. We are joined by two counties—Henry and Rockdale—that adopted the no fence law last July, and the law is now in force in those counties.

HAWKINSVILLE, January 18.—[Special.]—Our municipal election took place on last Saturday, and was quite spirited, though peaceable. Mr. James H. Dyches was elected mayor by a majority of one vote over his competitor, Judge Jacob Watson. The following board of aldermen were elected: R. C. Halliburton, C. E. Chancey, W. N. Fleetwood, J. J. Jelks, J. P. Watson and J. H. Coleman. The new board met yesterday evening and elected James P. Williamson clerk and treasurer; John Burrows, marshal, and A. R. Fulghum, deputy marshal.——The November adjourned term of Pulaski superior court convened on Monday last for the purpose of trying some criminal cases. The grand jury found an indictment against Turner Sutton, colored, for manslaughter for the killing of Eliza Whitehead on the 26th of December last, an account of which appeared in THE CONSTITUTION a day or two afterwards. This case and that against Ferdinand R. Collins for the killing of Hiram C. Hall, at Cochran, in October, 1880, were expected to have been tried at this term, but were continued to next May term on account of the absence of important witnesses. Both parties are under bond for their appearance.

THOMASTON, January 18.—[Special.]—Upson superior court convened here Monday, with Judge John D. Stewart presiding. Among the visiting lawyers we noticed Colonels Willis, Martin and Worrill, of Talbotton; Whittiker, Redding and Hunt, of Barnesville, and Boynton, of Griffin. Colonel W. E. S. Searcy, the shorthand reporter of this judicial circuit, is here, and we learn from him that owing to so few cases on the criminal docket he will not be very busy during his sojourn this time.——We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Joe Hirsch, of the well known clothing house of M. & J. Hirsch, of Atlanta, on the streets to-day.——It is rumored that we are to have a bank.

DALTON, January 18.—[Special.]—The first Baptist church has had quite an addition made to it. A large pipe organ has been placed in it. Prof. H. Schœller, as organist, assisted by an excellent choir, makes splendid music.——Quite a commotion was caused on West Hamilton street Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, by the roof of an old building caving in. No one injured. Fortunately the tenant had vacated it about two hours before the accident.——Water courses are so high that the mail carrier from this place to Spring Place cannot make his daily trip.——Miss Mollie Lester, a very interesting young lady of this place, is visiting friends in Montgomery, Ala.

DAHLONEGA, January 16.—[Special.]—John Cowle, a printer boy of our town, went from here last week to Montezuma to work in the office of the Montezuma Weekly, edited by Milton Smith, a former student of the North Georgia agricultural college. Louis C. Gaddis, who lived near Cooper's gap, aged some 65 years, died of pneumonia on Friday last. Rev. J. R. King, Methodist minister for the year, delivered his opening sermon for us on Sunday, to the edification of his audience. A. G. Wimpy left here on last night for Ocala, Fla., to spend a month or so for his health.

MARRIETTA, January 19.—[Special.]—Last Monday Cobb county voted on the fence question. Total vote—Fence, 1,015; no fence, 894. Majority for "fence," 121.——Wm. R. Gignilhat, of Darien, died here this morning of heart disease.——Burglar entered the house of one of our citizens last night and attempted to cook a meal in the kitchen. He was discovered and six shots fired at him, all without effect. He had cooked a pone of bread on the shovel and devoured a lot of butter and preserves before he was discovered.

CONYERS, January 19.—[Special.]—Our late postmaster, P. F. Jones, to-day surrendered to his successor, Mr. E. Thorn, republican appointee, the post-office

What the Papers Say.

Sparta Ishmaelite.

Misfortune has fallen heavily upon the family of Mr. Sidney Turner, who lives just below the depot in the old Sprott building. There are six members in the family: an old lady, who is palsied, Mr. Turner, his wife and three little children. Mr. Turner and his wife are both lying prostrate with typhoid fever. Dr. Burt is doing everything in his line that skill and kindness can suggest to relieve the distressed family. But it is a case that appeals to the sympathy and tenderness of the public. There are people in our midst who go about doing good; and we commend this stricken family to their gentle remembrance.

Irwinton Southerner and Appeal.

At Mademoiselle Cush's residence on McIntyre street, one day not long ago, there arose a dispute between a little colored child and a hog, in which the latter came near getting the best of it. It seems that the child was seated on the door steps, partaking of a "between-meal" luncheon, when the old sow, who had been rooting around seeking what she could devour, and no doubt finding "pickings" a little scarce, meandered up to the feasting babe, and with inverted snout and distended jaws, made a pass for the child's allowance; but being a little hoggish, the old rip took the eatables, child and all, and ran under the house with the entire lay-out. The child gave vent to its lung-power, however, which brought assistance in time to save it from a horrible death. In rescuing the child, however, the father was attacked by the bloodthirsty beast, whom he was forced to strike on the head with an axe ere she could be reconciled to the fact that she couldn't eat up the whole family without opposition and salt.

Wayside Gatherings.

The census gives Kentucky 40,000 square miles.

A cotton factory will be erected near Fayetteville, Tenn.

The commercial failures in Arkansas in 1881 numbered 162.

Natchez, Mississippi, is to have a large three-story hotel.

Sheep worth over $20,000 were killed in Kentucky by dogs last year.

Mr. Bridwell, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, captured 26 coons one night last week.

Senator Garland, of Arkansas, has already nine competitors for his seat next term.

Three hundred citizens are reported to have left Giles county, Tenn., during the year.

Mud is overwhelming Nashville, and some of the streets are "lost to sight, to memory dear."

THE Coahoma county, Miss., board of supervisors allow $5 a piece for wolf scalps taken.

All the banks in Kentucky, state, national and deposit, did a prosperous business during 1881.

An overcoat has been doing faithful service in a Knox county, Kentucky, family for over sixty years.

The Wesson, Mississippi, mills company will shortly erect another large mill at a cost of not less than $300,000.

A bill has been introduced in the Kentucky legislature to regulate the use of text books in the common schools.

IN AN AMERICAN MINE.

The Rich Pockets of Precious Stones Discovered in North Carolina.

New York Sun.

Glittering accounts are given of the curious and interesting products of what is said to be the only mine of precious stones in the United States. The Sun has already published something about it. The mine is owned by Hidden, Roberts & Yerrington. It is in Alexander county, North Carolina, about sixteen miles from Statesville. It has been worked to 36 feet depth in the lowest place, and a tunnel 261 feet long has been cut, mostly through solid rock, for drainage. One of the proprietors, Mr. William Earl Hidden, said yesterday:

"Our mine produces a considerable variety of precious stones. We have already sold enough material to pay all expenses of the mine, and our outlay for the property, which covers 154 acres. We have surplus material on hand. The largest gem yet taken out is a Hiddeni e stone, which, when cut, weighed 2⅝ carats. The Hddenite is a spodumene emerald, composed of alumina and lithia. The real emerald is composed of alumina and glucina. The Hiddenite is valued at from $48 to $150 a carat. Lately the mine has yielded about $5,000 worth of true emeralds. Although none have yet been found to cut very large, they are valuable as specimens. The largest piece yet taken out is a triple prism 8½ inches long. It is valued at $2,000. Many smaller pieces have been found. Some pieces are of a very deep color. About one-tenth of the Hiddenite found is fit for cutting. The colors are very bright, and even the smaller pieces are quite brilliant.

A new gem called rutile is among the products of the mine. It is valued at $4 a caret, cut. It resembles the black diamond in its sparkle. The luster is said to be unalterable by fire, air or water.

"A peculiarity of some of the Hiddenite stones is that they are dichroic or two colored. They seem to be dark blue green in color down to the axis. The green is tinged with yellow through the axis. One very peculiar yield of the mine is what are called "arrows of love." The stones seem to be like pieces of clear agate embedding little pencils of webs of sparkling hairs. When turned in the light those curious stones glitter with beautiful changes and reflections. Most of the gems grow in pockets, being attached to the walls. In some cases prisms have been found with the centers attached and the ends growing into space. Some of the terminations are peculiarly beautiful.

A very curious product of the mine is a peculiar crystal enclosing fluids. Sometimes one of these specimens left in the cold will explode like a pistol when the crystal freezes. Many of the large crystals are valuable as specimens. Some weigh as much as twenty-five pounds. The fine gems found in the mine are worth from ten to thirty times their weight in gold. A good deal of iron pyrites, or fool's gold, has been found."

While searching for minerals the farmers of Alexander county have found many curious Indian relics manufactured of stone. Although many of these stone articles are deftly fashioned, and the work of tools, they must have cost long and patient, as well as skilful, labor.

We can, without hesitation, say that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has given the best satisfaction. We have sold an immense amount of it during the past winter.

WALLACE HILLTON & CO.,
Druggists, Lock Haven, Pa.

"It is not right to spoil a golden wedding," was the sensible decision with which a Missouri judge sent home to "kiss and make up" a husband and wife who had lived together forty-nine year and then foolishly become parties to a divorce suit.

It Was Immediate and Constant.

375 7TH SRTEET, LOUISVILLE, KY.,
March 29, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co: Sirs—The effect produced by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, which I took for a severe kidney difficulty, was immediate relief and constant improvement until it effected a permanent cure.

MRS. ELIZA A. RAE.

New York's new capitol has cost a matter of thirteen millions so far, and ex-Comptrollor Wadsworth, who neatly characterizes it as a "magnificent fraud," estimates that when completed the total will have run up to $20,000,000 at least.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS are the best remedy for removing indigestion and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

jan20—d1w fri sun wed & w1w

The medical faculty in England were discussing the question whether or not to attend a reception in evening costume. Prof. Charcot, who had not yet learned the niceties of the language, quietly remarked, "As for me, I shall go in my night dress."

Be Sensible.

You have allowed your bowels to become habitual costive, your liver has become torpid, the same thing ails your kidneys, and you are just used up. Now be sensible, get a package of Kidney-Wort, take it faithfully and soon you will forget you've got any such organs, for you will be a well man.—Albany Argus.

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No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of **50 Cents**, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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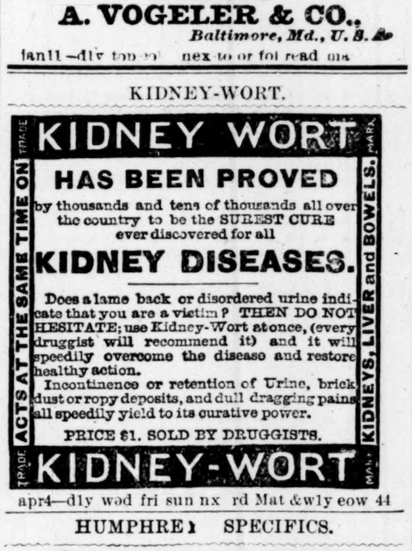

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Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

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for all these Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

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Having been tested with the polariscope, the diamond lenses have been found to admit fifteen per cent less heated rays than any other pebble.

They are ground with great scientific accuracy, are free from chromatic aberrations, and produce a brightness and distinctness of vision not before attained in spectacles.

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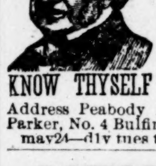

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ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

An excellent appetizing tonic of exquisite flavor, now used over the whole world, cures Dyspepsia Diarrhœa, Fever and Ague and all disorders of the Digestive Organs. A few drops impart a delicious flavor to a glass of champagne, and to all summer drinks. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS

J. W. WUPPERMANN, Sole Agent.
Successor to J. W. HANCOX
51 Broadway, N. Y.

jan13—d1y fri sun wed &w1y

H. K. BENNETT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

COTTON YARN AND WARPS

30 AND 32 LETITIA STREET,
Philadelphia, Penn

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

Particular Notice.

All the drawings will hereafter be under the exclusive supervision and control of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DISTRIBUTION CLASS B. AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1882—141st Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Co.

Incorporated in 1868, for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS WILL take place monthly.

It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express or Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or B. FRANK MOORE,
127 La Salle street, Chicago, Ills.,

The New York Office is removed to Chicago, I or M. A. DAUPHIN, Atlanta, Ga.

N. B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompt attention.

The particular attention of the Public is called to the fact that the entire number of the Tickets for each Monthly Drawing is sold, and consequently all the prizes in each drawing are sold and drawn and paid.

jan10—d&w4w nx rd mat

---40TH---

POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING OF THE

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the city of Louisville, on

Tuesday, January 31st, 1882.

These drawing occur monthly (Sundays excepted, under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st rendered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawings are fair.

N. B.—The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

JANUARY DRAWING.

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
Prize		5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes	20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
9 Prizes	$300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes	200 each,	1,800
9 Prizes	100 each,	900
1,960 Prizes		$112,400

Whole Tickets $2. Half Tickets $1.

27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit money or Bank Draft in letter, or sent by Express. Don't send by Registered Letter or Post-office order. Address all orders to R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal building, Louisville, Ky., or 9 Broadway, New York.

dec31—d4w tues thur sat&w3w

CHICAGO SCALE CO.

U. S. STANDARD SCALES!

CHICAGO SCALE CO.,
147, 149 and 151 Jefferson Street, Chicago

MANUFACTURE

MORE THAN 300 DIFFERENT VARIETIES

Buy the Best Quality at Lowest Prices.

2-TON WAGON SCALES (Platform 6x12)....$40
3-TON, 7x13....$50 | 4-TON, 8x14....$60

The Best Scales for cotton gins in use.

700-LB BRASS Cotton Beam and Frame....$45

Sold by reliable merchants everywhere. All Scales warranted. Send for price list.

BECK, GREGG & CO., General Agents,
oct6—d&w3m jan3—d18t&w2t Atlanta, Ga.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN Treatment; a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature old age, caused by overexertion, self-abuse, or overindulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied by five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued by LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, wholesale and retail agents, Atlanta and Macon, Ga. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

april5 d&w1y

Debtors' and Creditors' Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE OF B. L. Dann are requested to settle at once, else their accounts will be sold at public sale. Those having clams will please present them properly certified for payment.

JACOB HAAS, Administrator,
Basement of Dodd's Building, 32 Alabama st.

jan8 d3w—sun tues fri

DR. A. D. BELLAMY,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
27 Whitehall street room 3; office hours 11 to 2 o'clock. Residence at West End.
Chronic Diseases a specialty. jan13 d1m

DR. O. N. BRADBURY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Specialty—Diseases of Women and Children.
Office hours, 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m. Residence and Private Office, 78 Luckie street. jan13 d1m

DR. K. C. DIVINE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office 42 & 44 Whitehall street.
Residence, 167 Jones street. Third door west of McDonough street. 25 jan1—d3m

DR. JOHN S THOMPSON,
DENTIST,
No. 37½ Whitehall street,
195 nov5—d3mos Atlanta, Ga.

DR. CH. R. UPSON,
Offices: 66 and 68 Whitehall Street.
The medical and surgical diseases of
NOSE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.
328 mar 13—d1y

DR. D. O. C. HEERY.
Office at Messrs. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar's.
Private office, No. 131 Marietta street, two blocks above the post-office. Diseases of the rectum, genito, urinary organs and syphilis a specialty.
july29—d6m

DRS. J. P & W. B. HOLMES,
DENTISTS, Macon, Georgia.
Publishers of Dental Luminary. Proprietors of the Macon dental depot. Dealers in all kinds of dental goods. jan11—dtf

ARCHITECTURE.

JOHN MOSER, F. A. I. A.,
ARCHITECT.
66 Whitehalll Street, over Schumann's Drug tore

NORMAN & WEED,
ARCHITECTS,
And Patentees of Fire-Proof Framing. Office 48 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. april4—1y

PARKINS & BRUCE,
ARCHITECTS,
Atlanta Georgia.
Plans, specifications and Detail Drawings furnished for buildings of any description. After sixteen years experience will refer to our work throughout the south.

GUST. E. LEO,
ARCHITECT,
Atlanta, Ga., corner Alabama and Pryor Sts.
Plans, specifications and detail drawings for buildings of every description, complete and satisfaction guaranteed, at short notice and reasonable rates. Correspondence promptly attended to.
sep22—d6m

W. SCOTT WEST,
ARCTECT,
132 Broadway, New Yor
Is prepared to furnish Designs, Plans and Specifications for buildings of every description. Orders from all parts of the United States promptly attended to, with moderate charges.
416 feb20 d1y—sun wed

LAW CARDS.

R. W. PATTERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MACON, GA.
Office down stairs 118 Second street. Will practice in all the Courts. jan3—d6m

W. O. TUGGLE,
Attorney at Law.
Will give personal attention to business at Washington D. C. 741 dec18 1m

S. A. REID,
Attorney at Law,
Eatonton, Georgia.
Will also give attention to collections at Milledgeville. oct26 d6m

SAMUEL W. GOODE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, 44 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
Corporation and Real Estate Law Specialties.
1121oct23 3m

John Milledge. Wm. A. Haygood.
MILLEDGE & HAYGOOD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, corner Alabama and Loyd streets, opposite Georgia Depot.
Mr. Milledge being no longer Judge of the Police Court will give his entire time and attention to the practice. july6—dtf

BUCKNER K. COLLIER,
ATTORNEY.
Offices: Opelika, LaFayette, Ala
Commercial Law. nov5 d6m

JOHN. D. POPE,
(Formerly Judge Atlanta Circuit.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW
100 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo.
sep16—d6m.

WALTER R. BROWN,
ATTORNEY,
9 Whitehall St. ATLANTA.
Reference: American Exchange National Bank New York. 867 sep25—d6m

Hugh H. Starnes. Val. W Starnes
STARNES & STARNES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
805 Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
614 feb27—d1y.

A. R. Wright, Max Meyerhardt, Seaborn Wright.
WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT, & WRIGHT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rome, Georgia.
Collections a Specialty. feb25—dtf.

CLAUD ESTES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gainesville, Georgia.
nov22—tf

SYMINGTON BROS. & CO

BALTIMORE, MD.

OFFICE, No. 7 GERMAN ST. Manufacturers of the WORKS, LOCUST POINT

ORIOLE FERTILIZERS.

Oakey Wood Fertilizer for Red Lands,
Piney Wood Fertilizer for Grey Lands,
Dissolved Bones, Acid Phosphate,
and other material for manipulaton of Fertilizers

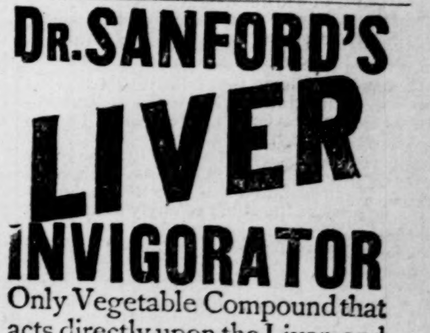
DESIRABLE AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH. oct11—d4m

Manufacturers or Capitalists

DESIRING TO INVEST IN WATER POWER OR Milling Property on South river, correspond with Josiah M. Bosworth, Island Shoals, Ga., or Bosworth & Farnsworth, Snapping Shoals, Ga., 42 miles below Atlanta, 58 miles above Macon.

Reference—Moore, Marsh & Co., Garrett & Bro Wm. & R. J. Lowry, T. G. Healy, Atlanta.

dec16 dtf



DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists digestion, strengthens the system, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. A Book sent free. Dr. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

COLLINS, BOUDEN & JENKINS

BANKERS.

DEALERS IN STOCKS AND BONDS,

nov 25d3m 25 Pine Street, New York

LAMPSON'S CRIME.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SENSATION IN ENGLAND.

A Curious Case in Which All Americans Resident in Europe are Interested—A Young American Physician Charged with Murder Under Very Peculiar Circumstances.

LONDON, December 30.—[Chicago Times.]—The American colony in London has been thrown into a state of unpleasant excitement by the arrest of Dr. Lampson on a charge of having murdered his brother-in-law. Dr. Lampson was a man of good presence and social position. He was the son of the popular American pastor at Florence, and had himself served with distinction in the Franco-German and the Russo-Turkish wars. After the last war he married an English lady, and commenced practice at Bournemouth, a health resort not far from London. It appears that on the death of a brother, who was at school at Wimbleton, and had for years been a cripple and otherwise a confirmed invalid, Dr. Lampson's wife would become entitled to a sum of about $20,000. This, according to English law, would, in the absence of special settlements, belong equally to the husband and to the wife. It is the theory of the prosecution, which so far is happily only a theory, that Dr. Lampson, in order to obtain this money, deliberately poisoned his brother-in-law. It has been already shown in the evidence that he called on him at school, ostensibly to say good-bye, prior to his departure for Paris. While at table he offered him a capsule filled apparently with white sugar, giving one at the same time to the head-master and taking one himself. He left hastily, and had not been gone ten minutes before his brother-in-law was taken violently ill, and he actually expired a few hours afterward. It has transpired that Dr. Lampson purchased, just before the occurrence, two grains of aconitia, the medicinal dose of which is from one one-hundred-and-twentieth to one-sixtieth of a grain. The stomach of the deceased is now being analyzed by Drs. Dupre and Stevenson. A further delay has been asked-for by these gentlemen in order to test on animals the effects of some extracts which they have obtained from the viscera. Should they be able to demonstrate that death was due to aconite, the evidence against Dr. Lampson will be very damaging. It must be remembered, however, that the accused voluntarily gave himself up while still out of the reach of the law, and that he strongly protests his innocence, which all his friends here believe he will be able to establish triumphantly later on. Meanwhile the case is exciting a good deal of interest here, both from a scientific and a social point of view.

As most Americans who have ever had to seek medical advice in London are aware, the profession in England consists of two distinct sections—namely, the general practitioners and the consulting physicians and surgeons. The former charge very small fees, and supply their own medicines; the latter are not allowed to take less than a guinea. A guinea is an obsolete coin which has long passed out of existence, but which at one time was valued at 21 shillings. This sum was fixed as the fee or honorarium of a physician as long ago as Queen Anne's reign (1702-1714), and has continued in force ever since. Latterly, however, the leading and most fashionable London doctors, whose waiting-rooms are always full, and whose time is not half sufficient for the work they have to get through, have raised their charges to two guineas for the first visit. This is, in its way, a little social revolution, and is causing quite a flutter among that large class of malades imaginaires who are never really happy except when dosing themselves with some new nostrum. It is, after all, however, quite fair for the doctors to place any value they please on their services. The public need not consult them unless it likes. Moreover, if a guinea was a fair remuneration for professional services in the reign of Queen Anne, it can hardly be so considered now, when the purchasing power of money has declined at least five-fold. And while on the subject of doctors, I may mention the curious state of things, which I have on good authority, is now existing in the Dublin medical schools. As a great center of medical education Dublin is second to none in the United Kingdom, especially as regards the teaching of practical anatomy. Of course, for anatomy dead bodies are a necessity, and a few years ago, as I can say from personal knowledge, the Dublin dissecting rooms used to be better supplied with material than any in Europe, excepting Vienna. Of late, however, a society has been formed with the object of burying all those bodies which, being unclaimed and having died in public institutions, would naturally have found their way to the dissecting rooms. So active has the society been that the supply of bodies is now seriously curtailed, and the work of teaching anatomy practically has almost been brought to a standstill. A similar society also exists in Paris, but its operations there are very strictly limited by government. From a sentimental point of view the work which these societies have undertaken may be laudable enough. From a practical point of view, however, it is calculated to do much harm. If successful they will in the long run check the teaching of anatomy in the only way it is worth learning—namely, on the dead subject. But anatomy is the foundation of all scientific medicine and surgery; hence it is easy to see that the course these societies are following is likely in the long-run to benefit neither themselves nor their neighbors.

SOME PLAIN TALK

From a Noted Colored Politician—Down with the White Republicans and Independents.

Macon Telegraph.

Our reporter encountered Jeff Long yesterday, and knowing that he had but recently returned from an extended trip over Georgia in the interests of the convention of colored people which meets in Macon, asked him for news.

"Well, I haven't much news, but I can tell you one thing. I have found out that there is going on a complete revolution among the colored republicans. We have trusted our white republican leaders too long, and now discover what we should have discovered a long time ago, that loyalty to our standard and interest in the welfare of our race does not prevail to any great extent among them. We have been made the paw of the hungry, chestnut-loving cat long enough, and now we propose to sit right square down on them."

"Who amongst them can you mention as going back on you?" queried the Faber pusher.

"Take the case of Pledger. He is an applicant for the Athens post-office, and has filed letters from a grea many of these politicians; but as soon as those letters were placed on file at the department, these parties write other letters recalling them. Then there was John Deveaux, who was after the Savannah post-office. A revenue officer, who got his position through colored men, would not indorse Deveaux, but did all he could for McLaws. And I could mention lots of others who have been treated in the same way. And now I'll show you the other side of the picture. Colonel Woodhouse, as you know, is a lawyer of Savannah, about six weeks ago was fined $50 and ordered imprisoned for six months for malpractice in office. This malpractice was the result of following a wrong precedent. Not one white republican offered to help him. He came here to Macon and I took him to Major A. O. Bacon and Judge T. G. Holt, and his case was explained to them. They sat down and wrote letters to the governor asking for a pardon. Then we went to Atlanta and I saw Governor Brown, General Gordon, General Gartrell and other prominent democrats, and put the case before them. They went in person to Governor Colquitt and Colonel Woodhouse received his pardon. And by this you see, don't you, that with all their professions of love for our race they don't do anything substantial for us, and we have decided to draw out the coupling-pin and let our train run on its own schedule."

"What do you think of the action of the executive committee in placing Buck in Pledger's place as chairman?"

"Oh, that's a trick. They wanted Pledger out of the way, and they induced him to come down by promising their support for the Athens post-office; but they won't help him. The next state convention will elect all colored men as delegates to the national convention, and whenever we can get a colored man in office we intend to do so."

"How about Felton and the independents?"

"The colored men will not support Felton. The colored people of his own district didn't support him. And he has never done anything for us—never had a school-house put up, never had a colored man put in office, nor has he at any time done any act to place us under the least obligation to him. With such a record he must not look for our support, as he will certainly look in vain. As to the independent movement we regard it in this way: If a man of that party is put up, and he is conservative, a good man, and calculated to suit the great masses, then we will put as much shoulder to the wheel as anybody."

"Is this convention a political one?"

"No; but as all of us are republicans, we will decide upon a man to support. If the independents do not put up a man to suit us, we will run one ourselves to keep our party intact, and you can just set it down it will not be a white republican, unless we know who and what he is. With a few exceptions, we will follow their bidding no longer. And we have every one of them down in the black book. Only in this connection will politics be touched. We will discuss the question of education, of having an agricultural fair, and other matters of importance to good colored men."

* * *

York, Pennsylvania, Daily.

Our fellow townsman, Mr. Adam Cromer, East Colledge avenue, York, Pennsylvania, states the following: I had an attack of rheumatism so severe that I was unable to move unless by assistance. After using different remedies I purchased a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which gave me great relief and after using the third bottle, I was able to do my work.

* * *

Robert Robson, an old policeman, who has been declared the rightful heir of an estate valued at more than a million dollars by the English court of chancery, is now pestered by the visits of a host of relatives, whom he never knew before. The estate has been lying unclaimed ever since the murder of his grandfather in 1742. The heir is now 72 years old.

* * *

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

In Debility, Etc.

I have found Horsford's Acid Phosphate particularly serviceable in treatment of women and children in debility and loss of appetite.

W. H. HOLCOMBE, M.D.,
New Orleans, La.

* * *

The official inspector of manufactories has discovered that the nuisance of excessive smoke from which Berlin suffers is caused in a large measure by the unskilfulness of stokers. Accordingly, institutions are to be established to teach the art of making fires and keeping them.

* * *

A Sure Cure For Piles.

Do you know what it is to suffer with piles? If you do, you know what is one of the worst torments of the human frame. The most perfect cure ever known is Kidney-Wort. It cures constipation, and then its tonic action restores health to the diseased bowels and prevents occurrence of disease. Try it without delay. The dry and the liquid are both sold by druggists.—Globe.

* * *

The Pacific coast indulges in a quite justifiable boast over the fact that [illegible] a single passenger was lost during [illegible], by either fire, shipwreck, explosion or [illegible] upon any streamer on the coast, alth[illegible] is provided with few light houses [illegible].

* * *

—Women that have been pronounced incurable by the best physicians in the country, have been completely cured of female weakness by the use of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn Mass., for pamphlets.
jan15 d1w sun wed fri &w

* * *

The tramways of the United Kingdom carried more than two hundred and five and a half million of passengers last year. The capital invested in these enterprises amounts to nearly seven million pounds.

* * *

Cast iron hollow ware holds its own against all the new innovations for cooking.
jan17 d6t w1t

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—THE PETItition of John S. Wise, James W. Loyd, W. H. Clayton and their associates, shows that they desire to transact, in said county, the business of building, equipping and maintaining, on such lands as may be purchased or acquired by them, all suitable houses for the thorough preparation of said lands for the exhibition of any and all kinds of agricultural products, manufactured articles, minerals and live stock, and to construct a race-course on said grounds for the trial of the speed of the blooded stock, and to do all other things ordinarily connected with the business of a fair exposition and race-track, and not in conflict with the laws of Georgia or the United States. Their corporate name is to be the "SHERWOOD PARK COMPANY." Their capital to be employed is to be one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to any amount not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars, and their place of doing business is to be Atlanta, Georgia. They desire to be incorporated for the term of twenty years with all the privileges incident to corporate power provided for under section 676 of the Code of Georgia.

HOKE SMITH, Petitioners' Attorney.

A true extract from the minutes.
dec30-1aw5w thur C. H. STRONG, C. S. C

FRIERSON & LEAK........AUCTIONEERS.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUPErior court of Fulton county, granted December 14, 1881, we, the undersigned commissioners, will sell at public auction at the court house door in Atlanta, on the first Tuesday, the 7th day of February next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

A parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 84, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, fronting fifty-eight (58) feet on the northwest side of Bradberry street, and extending back same width one hundred and twelve (112) feet, bounded on the northeast by G. W. Stewart et al, and on the southwest by a lot owned formerly by Lanier, now by James Patillo, and being the second lot south of Hayne street, with the 4-room dwelling (No. 42) and other improvements thereon. Titles perfect. Terms cash. Sold for partition.

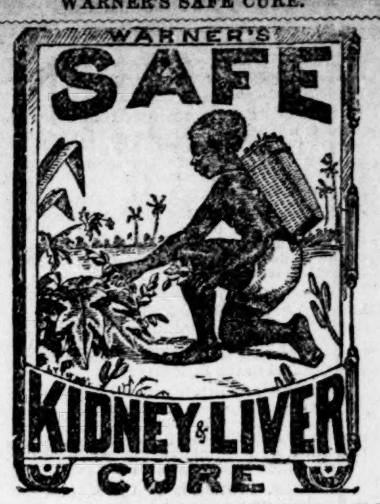
T. A. FRIERSON,
H. F. LEAK,
W. R. PHILLIPS, SR.
W. R. PHILLIPS, JR.
440 jan8 d1aw4w W. A. WILSON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS having demands against the estate of Isaac G. Mitchell, deceased, to present them to the undersigned for payment. Notice is also given to all persons indebted to the estate to call and settle with the undersigned.

RUSSELL C. MITCHELL,
Administrator of the estate of Isaac G. Mitchell.
Atlanta, Ga., December 15th, 1881.
dec16 1aw6w

KING HOUSE,
STONE MOUNTAIN, GA.
J. T. MEADOR, Propr
nov27 dtf

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.



Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For FEMALE DISEASES, Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that MAKE the blood, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy that cures BRIGHTS'S DISEASE. For Diabetes, use WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers at $1.25 per bottle Largest bottle in the market. Try it

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N.Y
feb1—d&w24m sun wed fri nx rd mat top col

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

KENNESAW ROUTE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following Time Card goes into effect January 15, 1882:

NORTH BOUND.

NO. 3 WESTERN EXPRESSS—Daily.

Leave Atlanta	5 10 am
Arrive Marietta	5 56 am
" Cartersville	7 17 am
" Kingston	7 47 am
" Dalton	9 20 am
" Chattanooga	10 50 am

NO. 11—DAY EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.

Leave Atlanta	8 05 am
Arrive Marietta	8 57 am
Cartersville	10 01 am
" Kingston	10 27 am
" Dalton	12 04 pm
" Chattanooga	1 50 pm

NO 1—FAST EXPRESS—Daily.

Leave Atlanta	2 15 pm
Arrive Marietta	3 02 pm
" Cartersville	4 04 pm
" Dalton	5 57 pm
" Chattanooga	7 35 pm

NO 17—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Saturdays

Leave Atlanta	12 05 am
" Marietta	12 51 am
" Acworth	1 23 am
" Cartersville	1 53 am
" Kingston	2 19 am
Arrive Dalton	3 44 am
" Chattanooga	5 10 am

LOCAL EXPRESS—NORTH—Daily except Sundays

Leave Atlanta	5 10 pm
Arrive Bolton	5 27 pm
" Gilmore	5 34 pm
" Vinings	5 39 pm
" McIvor's	5 41 pm
" Smyrna	5 49 pm
" Marietta	6 05 pm
" Big Shanty	6 26 pm
" Acworth	6 42 pm
" Allatoona	7 03 pm
" Stegalls	7 18 pm
" Cartersville	7 30 pm
" Rogers	7 40 pm
" Cass	7 45 pm
Arrive Kingston	8 00 pm

No 1 carries Pullman Cars Atlanta to Louisville, Atlanta to Cincinnati, New Orleans to Washington.

No 17 carries Pullman Cars Atlanta to Rockwood, which is open to receive passengers at Union Depot at 9 pm.

SOUTH BOUND.

NO 4—FAST EXPRESS.

Leave Chattanooga	7 30 am
" Dalton	9 20 am
" Kingston	10 51 am
" Cartersville	11 20 am
" Marietta	12 26 pm
Arrive Atlanta	1 15 pm

NO 2—SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

Leaves Chattanooga	3 00 pm
" Dalton	4 30 pm
" Kingston	5 55 pm
" Cartersville	6 21 pm
" Marietta	7 37 pm
Arrive Atlanta	8 30 pm

NO 12—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays

Leave Chattanooga	11 15 pm
" Dalton	12 46 am
" Kingston	2 20 am
" Cartersville	2 50 am
" Marietta	3 52 am
Arrive Atlanta	4 43 am

ROME EXPRESS.

Leave Kingston	7 00 am
Arrive Cass	7 18 am
" Rogers	7 23 am
" Cartersville	7 38 am
" Stegalls	7 54 am
" Allatoona	8 03 am
" Acworth	8 20 am
" Big Shanty	8 37 am
" Marietta	8 58 am
" Kutis	[illegible]
" Smyrna	9 13 am
" McIvor	9 23 am
" Vinings	9 27 am
" Gilmore	9 32 am
" Belton	9 40 am
Arrive Atlanta	10 05 am

No 4 carries Pullman Cars Cincinnati to Atlanta, Washington to New Orleans.

No 12 carries Pullman Cars Louisville to Atlanta, Rockwood to Atlanta

B. W. WRENN, Gen Pass Agt.
R. A. ANDERSON, Superintendent.
tf dtf

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAIROAD,
ATLANTA, December 17, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1881, trains will run over this line as ollows

TRAIN NO. 51—EXPRESS AND PASSENGER.

(Sleeping car through to New York without change.)

Leave Atlanta at	2:45 p.m
Arrive Charlotte	3:05 a.m

TRAIN NO. 53—DAY MAIL AND PASSENGER

(Sleeping car to Atlanta.)

Leave Atlanta at	7:00 a.m
Arrive Charlotte	6:35 p.m

TRAIN NO. 55—FAST MAIL.

Leave Atlanta at	4:00 a.m
Arrive Charlotte	3:15 p.m

COMING SOUTH.

TRAIN NO. 50—EXPRESS AND PASSENGER.

Leaves Charlotte at	12:25 a.m
Arrive at Atlanta	12:30 p.m.

TRAIN NO. 52—DAY MAIL AND PASSENGER.

Leaves Charlotte at	12:44 p.m
Arrive at Atlanta at	12:05 p.m.

TRAIN NO. 54—FAST MAIL.

Leaves Charlotte at	12:15 a.m
Arrive at Atlanta at	11:00 a.m

T. M. R. TALCOTT, G. M.
I. Y. SAGE, Superintendent.
A. POPE, G. P. and T. A.
dec18—dtf

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, Ga., September 1, 1881.

On and after Friday, September 2, 1881, trains on this road will run as follows:

	NO. 1.	NO. 3.
Leave Athens,	5:50 a. m.	3:20 p. m.
Arrive at Lula,	8:05 a. m.	5:55 p. m.
Arrive at Atlanta,	10:35 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
	NO. 2.	NO. 4.
Leave Atlanta,	4:00 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Arrive at Lulu,	6:49 a. m.	5:59 p. m.
Arrive at Athens,	12:00 m.	9:10 p. m.

Trains Nos. 2 and 3 run daily except Sundays.

Train No. 1 Mondays and Thursdays, and Train No. 4 on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

All trains connect closely at Lulu with passenger trains both east and west on Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Tickets on sale at Atlanta to all points.

H. R. BERNARD,
Acting Superintendent.
W. J. HOUSTON,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent

FLOWERS, SHRUBBERY AND FRUIT TREES.

ATLANTA NURSERIES.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

M. COLE & CO., PROPRIETORS,

WE HAVE A LARGE LOT

Colored and White Camellia Japonicas, the splendid New White Grapes, Duchess, Pocklington and Lady Washington, Cape Jessamines, Magnolias, and a fine lot of

EVERBLOOMING ROSES!

As well as Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Catalogues free.

M. COLE & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
nov10 d4m—top col 7p

POTATOES, SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, ETC

100 BARRELS EARLY ROSE POTATOES, 50 BARRELS ONION SETS, 25 BUSHELS LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF
Garden, Field and Flower Seeds,
AND SEED OATS, NOW READY.

Also, Fertilizers, Plows, Garden Tools, Harrows, Churns, Steam Engines, Threshers, Mowers and Reapers. Call early.

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.,
27 Marietta Street.
nov12—d1y

A. B. FARQUHAR. A. JESSOP. ROBERT H. SMITH

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.,

SOUTHERN DEPOT, PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS,
MACON - - - GEORGIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS,
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL AND NAILS.
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE
BROWN COTTON GIN
AND PROPRIETORS OF
CENTRAL CITY IRON WORKS.

jan2—dtf ☞ Send for Catalogue and Prices.

BROWN'S

NATIONAL HOTEL

RATES: $2.00 PER DAY.

(Nearly Opposite Passenger Depot.)

E. E. BROWN & SON, PROPRIETORS.
MACON, GEORGIA.
oct6—dtf

BONESET BOURBON TONIC

Finest and most delightful Tonic in the world. Made of fine old Kentucky Whisky.

THE BONESET BOURBON TONIC CO.,
Proprietors.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SOLD BY
HUTCHISON & BRO.,
Atlanta, Ga
dec28—d3m wed fri sun

FOR FUEL-SAVING CUT-OFF ENGINES.
For Dry Steam Portable Engines.
FOR CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
For "Moore Country" Corn Mills.
Address Taylor Manf'g Co.
WESTMINSTER, MD.

SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT ATLANTA EXPOSITION.
nov11—d4m fri &w4m

SAM'L H. BUCK & CO.

NO. 187 GRAVIER ST.,
NEW ORLEANS,
(Cotton Exchange Building,)

GENERAL
COTTON BUSINESS.

Particular attention given to the purchanse and sales of Cotton for future delivery in New Orleans, New York and Liverpool.

HENRY HENTZ, N. Y.
In Commendam.
dec7—d3m

M. E. PAGE. R. P. PATTISON.

M. E. PAGE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
CONFECTIONERY
207, 209, 211 and 213 Lake Street.
CHICAGO.
Represented by W. G. McCLELLAN.
426 an8 d3m

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

[illegible] RAILROAD COMPANY,
[illegible]FICE GENERAL MANAGER,
[illegible]USTA, GA., December 10, 1881.

Commencing Sunday, 11th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 30 am	L've Augusta	10 30 am
Ar. Athens	4 40 pm	" Macon	7 10 am
" Washington	2 55 pm	" Milledg'e	9 10 am
" Camak	1 26 pm	" Camak	11 33 am
" Milledg'v'e	4 48 pm	" Wash'g'n	11 30 am
Ar. Macon	6 45 pm	" Athens	9 30 am
" Augusta	4 06 pm	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 pm

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

(Daily, Except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	4 55 pm	L've Covington	5 40 pm
Ar. Covington,	7 10 pm	Ar. Atlanta	8 00 am

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.

(Daily, except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	12 35 pm	L've Decatur	2 05 pm
Ar. Decatur	1 14 pm	Ar. Atlanta	2 45 pm

NO 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 30 pm	L've Augusta	5 55 pm
Ar. Athens	8 05 am	" Athens	7 00 pm
Ar. Augusta	6 30 am	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 am

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will if signaled stop at regular scheduled Flag Station.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved SLEEPERS to Augusta. PULLMAN SLEEPERS Augusta to Washington, D. C.

☞ Only one change Atlanta to New York.

JOHN W. GREEN, General Manager. | E. R. DORSEY, General Pass. Agent

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BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

OPENING.

HAVING REFITTED THE PREMISES
(26 MARIETTA STREET,)
AND PURCHASED AN
ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

We are now prepared to furnish everything in the line of

Blank Books,
Commercial and Fancy Stationery,
and Stationers Fancy Goods.

A Special Department devoted exclusively to

ART STATIONERY

Embracing all the Latest Novelties and Styles in Foreign and American manufactures. Wedding and Conventional Invitations

DESIGNED AND ENGRAVED

in conformity with the latest custom of American society.

Trusting that our stock will meet with your approval and patronage, we are respectfully,

HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO.

Monday, Jan. 16, 1882. 651 jan15—d1w

THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

HAVING RENEWED MY LEASE OF "THE Grand Central Hotel" for a term of years, I beg leave to inform the public that the house has been THOROUGHLY repainted, and is now furnished with New and Improved Black Walnut Furniture, Wire Spring Beds with best Hair Mattresses, Velvet and Brussels Carpets.

ELECTRIC ANNUNCIATORS

connected with every room, and the Hotel is connected through the Columbia Telephonie Exchange with every prominent place of business hroughout the city. These advantages, with Competent Attendants, warrant me in assuring the travling public as good accommodations as the South an afford.

JOHN T. WILLEY, Proprietor.
oct29—3m sat tues thur

For Sale or Exchange for Atlanta Property.

553 ACRES—ABOUT 400 WELL INCLOSED; 100 in cultivation; 60 acres good creek bottom; dwelling of 8 rooms, 7 closets; also bath room, cook room and pantry, verandahs and halls—all well finished; all necessary farm buildings, and superintendent's house of 4 rooms; 10 acres in orchard; best adapted to dairying or stock raising of any farm in this vicinity. The produce, stock, etc., for sale. Must be sold. A great bargain can be had on a sharp and quick trade. Titles perfect. Located 12 miles from Atlanta, and one mile from Smyrna depot on Western and Atlantic railroad.

G. W. ADAIR.
649 jan15 4t sun tues sun thur

I. Y. SAWTELL & SON,

REAL ESTATE
AUCTIONEERS,
50 MARIETTA STREET,
jan6—d3m ATLANTA, GA.

ROB'T D. JOHNSTON JOS. F. JOHNSTON.
BARTLETT S. JOHNSTON, of late firm of Pool & Johnston,

JOHNSTON BROS.,

COTTON COMMISSION MERCHANTS
COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

Orders for purchase or sale of Future Contracts promptly executed. jan3 d2w

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TRUNKS AND VALISES.

TRUNKS, VALISES AND SATCHELS REPAIRED and covered at the old reliable Atlanta Trunk factory, 92 Whitehall street. Lieberman & Kauffmann, proprietors. 657 jan15 1w top col

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

TRUNKS AND VALISES—HUZZA & CO.'S Trunk Factory is the only place in the city where you can get your trunk and valise covered or repaired by good workmen at reasonable prices. No 12 Whitehall street, sign of the red trunk. Drayage free. jan18 4t

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT DRUGHTSmen. Fay & Eichberg, Architects, 19½ S. Broad street. jan20—d1t

WANTED—A GIRL TO NURSE. WHITE preferred. Must come well recommended. Apply to No. 6 Pulliam street jan20—d3t

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID (WHITE) WITH satisfactory recommendations, at 170 S. Pryor. jan18 d3t

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GEORGIA REPORTS. APPLY TO S. B. Spencer, Attorney at Law, Atlanta. jan20—d1t

WANTED—TO INVEST IN A REPUTABLE business. Address "Inquirer," care Constitution. jan20—d2t

I WANT TO RENT BY FEBRUARY 1ST, A FIVE or six room house, with modern conveniences. T. S Lewis 58 Alabama street. jan20—d1t

WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF APRIL TO rent or lease for a term of years, a centrally located 12 or 15 room house, with lawn and garden, on street car line. Address, with terms and location, Permanent Tenant, No. 9 Whitehall street. jan20—d3t fri sat sun

WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY, TO buy or rent a small house, or rent three rooms in a residence convenient to the street car lines; do not require board or furnished rooms. Address C. H. S., P. O. Box 38, Atlanta, Ga. jan19 d2t—thur su

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT STOCK WANTed, for which highest market price will be paid Parties should communicate promptly with Branch's Son & Co., Augusta, Ga. jan18 d7t

WANTED—A FEW GOOD COWS WITH YOUNG calves. Address M A Smith, City. jan18 d3t—wed fri sun

WANTED TO INFORM ALL MY CUSTOMERS I will give more prompt attention to upholstery in all its branches—bedding, mattresses and awnings. A. Ergenzinger, 12 East Hunter street. jan10 d1m

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD recommendations, a situation in any good business house. Address O. C., this office. jan20—d1t

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG man a situation as assistant book-keeper or salesman. Can give the very best of references. Address William P., Constitution office. jan20—d4t

TO NEWSPAPERS—AN EXPERIENCED NEWSpaper writer desires employment as news editor on daily paper; is familiar with the work. Has conducted paper for some years. Good references. Address, stating salary, Quits, Constitution office. jan20—d3t

EMPLOYMENT WANTED IN HOTEL OR Restaurant as "Steward" or Clerk. Have experience, ability and good references. Address "Steward," this office. jan20—d1t

AUCTION SALES.

NEW YORK DINING ROOM, NO 12 DECATUR street, at auction. Will be sold, Tuesday, January 24th, contents of above. For particulars see Sunday Constitution. jan18 d4t—top col

AUCTION SALES FOR ADVANCES AND Storage.—We will sell in front of store on Wednesday, 25th instant, ten o'clock, a desirable lot of goods, viz: Bagging, Plaster Paris, Cocoanuts, fine Crockery, Paper Bags, Casting, School Books, lot Harness, Well Buckets, Grate Fronts Marble Powder. Brandy Peaches Oysters, full set Telegraph Instruments, Castings, Pickles, Flasks, Seltzer Bottles, Soap, Rubber Belting, Wel Buckets, Patent Cots, Cotton Seed Huller, with many other goods too numerous to mention. D. P. Ellis & Co., Auctioneers. jan20—d6t

21 BUGGIES PHAETONS, CARRIAGES, DOCtors' phaetons, open and no-top buggies, platform wagons, from the International Cotton Exposition, will be sold at auction, in front of store, corner Marietta and Broad streets, without reserve or limit, on Monday, 23d January, 10 o'clock, regardless of the weather. D P Ellis & Co., Auctioneers. jan18 d5t

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATLANTA BROOM WORKS—THE ONLY Broom Factory in operation in Atlanta, No. 48 Decatur street. A S Lenfestey. 646 jan15—d1w

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—PARLOR COAL VASES AT GREAT reduction, Granite Iron Tea Pots, China, Lamps Glassware at Ripley's, 89 Whitehall street. jan20—dat fri sun

FOR SALE—A FINE MARE; 16 HANDS; SOUND and kind; works in any harness. Address H., this office. jan20—d1t

FOR SALE—QUICK DELIVERY; 8, 10, 12 AND 15-horse power engines, mounted and stationery. E. Van Winkle & Co., 214 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. jan6 tf

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT J. C. DONALD & Co., at 145 Marietta street, still keep on hand good selection lumber, etc., at bottom figures. jan11 d1m—wed fri sun

FOR SALE—A FORSAITH FOLDER, IN GOOD condition, cheap. Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. oct8—dtf

BOARD.

PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT BOARDERS will find well furnished large rooms and good table at reasonable rates at 99 Washington street. jan20—dtf fri sun tues

BOARD—APPLY AT 97 EAST MITCHELL street, opposite City Hall Park, for large pleasant rooms, suitable for families. jan20—d2t

3 COUPLES CAN OBTAIN PLEASANT HOME board, at Mrs. S. J. Wessel's, 172 McDonough street. References exchanged. jan10 dtf—tues fri sun

WILL BE PLEASED TO ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board, either by the day, week or month, at 38 and 40 Ivy street, L. B. Davis. Refers to Moore, Marsh & Co., S. M. Inman & Co., T. M. Clarke & Co., Colonel W. M. Lowry and Rev. J. H. Martin, D.D., Atlanta, Georgia, also to Inman, Swan & Co., New York. dec29 1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—MY STORE ROOM, 24x40 FEET, and four rooms up stairs, with water privilege, or either separate, corner Fair and Pulliam streets. For terms apply to M. K. Murphy, No. 6 Pulliam street. jan20—d3t

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—FRONT AND back, to partties without children—gentlemen preferred—at 99 Whitehall street, upstairs. jan20—d1t

TWO AND THREE ROOM HOUSES TO RENT—Enqire 43 Smith street. A. Burnstead. jan18 d3t

NEW HOLLAND TANNERY, HALL COUNTY, Ga., for rent.—Houses, engine, bark mill, vats, pools, drum tools, leaches, tables. E W Holland, Atlanta, Ga. 337d4wjan8sun wed frid.

FOR RENT—THAT SPLENDID STOREROOM, No. 53 Peachtree street. For terms, apply to J. W. English, 35 Broad street, or box 284. dec2-tf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LOT WITH SIX room house, 4 minutes' walk from Kimball house, near Post-office, Will give time on part if desired. G W Adair. jan13 dtf

FERTILIZERS FOR SALE.

WE BEG TO OFFER THE FOLLOWING brands of Fertilizers:

Homestead Superphosphate,
Stonewall Bone Guano,
West's Acid Phosphate.

These are pure high grade Fertilizers and have given satisfaction whenever tried.

ALSO,
PURE NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER.

For Analysis and Terms, Address
WEST BROS.
dec27 d1m 68 Bay St., Savannah

THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at $1 per month, $2.50 for three months, or $10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING rates depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

UNDER no circumstances will the editors undertake to preserve or return manuscripts not available or publication.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts [illegible] checks paybale to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 20, 1882.

ARTHUR is meditating a vato.

THE Guiteau case will go to the jury next Wednesday.

IT is said that Oscar Wilde's real family name is O'Flaherty.

A FAMILY of five persons were burned to death in Missouri yesterday.

THE Czar's hand should be against every man as every man's hand seems to be against him.

THE floods in the river valleys of the south are destructive and severe, equally on river and rail.

MINNESOTA has paid up her old railroad debts, the burning of the redeemed bonds being the last act in the play.

THE evidence against the Ashland prisoners is strong and convincing, and will soon find strength in Kentucky hemp.

THREE criminals were lynched in Washington territory yesterday. The ways of the swift judge follow the setting sun.

THE members of the French cabinet are firmly resolved to resign unless the chambers adopt the whole of the revision bill.

MR. HILL took part in the debate on the Sherman bill yesterday, and made the occasion rather warm for Mr. Windom.

THE republican faction-fighters of Georgia have reopened their engagement at Washington. They both claim the presidential ear. It is big enough to go around.

THE British government is calling upon the pope to use spiritual means in subduing Ireland; but it is said that Leo does not look upon the proposition with favor.

IF Hunt can be successfully retired from the supreme bench, it is said that Folger will fill his seat, and thus leave a place at the cabinet table for Conkling to occupy.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean is waging a determined war on the rum interests of that city. The number of groggeries, gambling dens and other pestilential places passes belief, and could only exist in Chicago.

A MOTHER'S love again finds exemplification in Chicago, where a lady, discovering that her babe had the small-pox, decided to remain with it, and is now locked in the room with it, witn the absolute certainty of taking the disease herself.

THE Novoe Vremya, of St. Petersburg, commenting on the agitation in England in regard to the maltreatment of the Prussian Jews, says the Jewish question is absolutely an internal question, and one in which no foreign interference can be permitted.

WHILE the pending debate in the house on the report of the committee on rules shows great diversity of opinion as to what should be done to remedy existing evils, substantial unity exists as to the botchwork of Mr. Keifer in making up the present committees.

LAST week Lieutenant McDonald, who has been scouting along the southern border of New Mexico, with twenty scouts, for the trail of Nana and his Apaches, crossed the border into Chihauhau and was arrested by the Mexican authorities and taken to Chihauhau City for trial for invasion. The facts have been reported to the war department.

IT is now rumored that there are serious differences of opinion between Bismarck and the crown prince, and that the publication of the imperial rescript has widened the breach between them. The prospective emperor has altogether a more modern way of treating matters, and will, it is said, reign as a constitutional monarch. The bluff old premier will find his influence gone when the kaiser drops the imperial mantle.

THERE is political upheaval in Egypt. The khedive, advised by Premier Cherif Pacha, called together the village magnates of the country, and constituted them the parliament of the ancient land. The new parliament is exercising its prerogatives vigorously, much to the disgust of its creators, who are vainly endeavoring to muzzle it. The premier threatens to resign, and the knedive pleads, but the parliamentary body insists upon examining the estimates.

THE testimony of the conductor of the wrecked train in the Spuytin Duyvel disaster is both startling and suggestive. The majority of the passengers were public officials, men of power and position, who made themselves drunk with mean whisky, and overpowered the train force for the preservation of order. Some one of the disorderly passengers pulled the rope connected with the air brake, when the train stopped, the collision occurred and the frightful loss of life and limb took place. Very aptly the conductor says: "The foundation of that accident was rum!"

KENTUCKY is prolific of horrors. Not more than four weeks have elapsed since the country stood aghast at the fearful tragedy at Ashland, followed a day or two later by a sickening wife-murder in Louisville, and now supplemented by the Lancaster horror, where James R. Wilmot, a farmer, killed his mother, aged 89, his wife, and his two daughters, aged 19 and 15, in their beds, and then hung himself in his barn. He used a new sharp ax. He attempted to shoot a son, aged -0, but the latter escaped and ran for his life. Another son, aged 8, was rescued by a young lady who was aroused, and discovering the murderer's intentions, took the little fellow in her arms and fled.

THE FLORIDA SHIP CANAL.

The building of short cuts for ships seem to be the fashion in the commercial world. Every isthmus and peninsula is in danger of invasion, and the Florida peninsula is seriously threatened with a visitation from one of the armies that do their work with spades. Many circumstances point to an early beginning of the long-talked-of Florida scheme. It is believed that the world really needs a canal across Florida, for it would shorten the distance to the gulf ports several hundred miles, saving shippers large sums on insurance and other expenses; would let ships avoid the treacherous reefs that swallow up several millions a year in vessels and cargoes; would prevent damages by heat to cereal cargoes from New Orleans to European ports, and would open a new southern route to the Pacific coast via the Texas Pacific railroad. It is claimed that the wheat crops of southern California and the wheat and corn crops of the lower Mississippi valley would alone justify the building of the proposed canal; and it is safe to say that the movement of these great products will make the canal, not only desirable, but a necessity within another decade. The possibilities of the Gulf trade are simply immense. To say nothing of the new trade from Mexico, the real southwest is as yet an almost undeveloped section, and when to its trade of the future is added the products of southern California, the new enterprise will not lack use. Capitalists, both in this country and in Europe, are beginning to study the trade of the Gulf, and it is said that actual work will be begun this year on the proposed ship canal under a charter already granted and on lines already surveyed. There are no serious obstacles to overcome—no dividing ridge of hard rock as at Panama—no drifting sands like those of Suez. In eleven years 1,218 vessels have been wrecked on the Florida coast south of the line of the proposed canal, and about as many more on the Bahama banks. In other words, the canal would save to the shipping interests of the country fully five millions a year, and a revenue of that amount would render the canal a very profitable enterprise. No national aid is at present asked for it, and no local subscription will be expected in any event. If it is built it will be because commerce demands it, and the people along its banks will have nothing to do in connection with the work but to await hopefully its projection, and then to speculate in a disinterested way over the manner of its execution.

PARTIES IN GEORGIA.

"The trouble with the Georgia independents," says the New York Times, the leading republican journal of the country, "is "that they are not independent enough." By this our esteemed contemporary means that the Georgia independents are too independent to be swallowed by the republican organization. Taking this situation as its text the Times goes on to show what THE CONSTITUTION has already insisted upon, namely, that there is really no excuse for an independent movement in Georgia, even on a democratic basis, and no hope of carrying the independent voters into the republican party. Taking the situation thus outlined as the text of its discourse, the Times proceeds to read Dr. Felton a very sharp lecture on the strained and curious texture of his recently published platform. It is a "patchwork platform," says the leading republican journal, "chiefly re-"markable for the space it devotes to matters "which are in no sense questions of the day "in Georgia, and with which a genuine inde-"pendent party would have nothing to do."

The chief difficulty in the way of an independent party in Georgia, and it is a difficulty to which we earnestly call the attention of the Times, is that the democratic party of the state is too liberal and progressive to allow standing room for independentism. There are no force and fraud in elections in Georgia. The colored people have all the rights and comforts of citizenship. The democratic government gives them low taxes and ample protection in the enjoyment of their rights. It educates their children and endows colleges for their benefit, and it enables them to accumulate property—encouraging them, indeed, to become citizens in the highest sense by assuming the responsibility of property owners. Recently, when there was a division in the democratic party based on technicalities, the colored voters took sides with the majority wing. The intolerance, and bigotry, and proscription implied in the use of the term 'bourbon' by the Times have no existence in Georgia. The corrupt schemes and purposes of southern republicanism, which made intolerance not only necessary but virtuous, having been brought to an ignominious end in Georgia, there is no longer any reason for its existence. The democratic party of today is liberal and progressive in everything appertaining to the policy and purpose of state government. Its attitude toward the colored people is something more than merely political. To the justice of fair play it adds the justice of sentiment. It recognizes in the negro the innocent victim of circumstances which he could not control, but whose attitude through all has been something more than admirable. If the Times should intimate that this recognition is somewhat tardy, we need only point in reply to the chaos wrought by its party in the south.

It is only fair to say, however, that for some years the attitude of the Times toward the southern wing of its party has been all that could be asked of a representative of intelligent northern opinion. It has been quick to recognize the disreputable character of the adventurers who assumed to lead the colored people, and, as we remember, it has not been backward in denouncing the results of carpetbagism. Taking all these things into consideration, the Times need not be surprised to learn that Georgia is not prepared to contribute another Mahone to the republican caucus, or that the independent voters of the state are not ready to contribute to a revival of republicanism.

MR. SCOVILLE doesn't hesitate to identify Guiteau with the stalwarts. We have said all along that Scoville is almost as shrewd as his client.

MR. CHARLES A. DANA, the editor of the New York Sun, has written a letter declining to witness the so-called civil service examinations in the naval office at New York. He treats the whole matter as it deserves to be treated—as a sham and a fraud. The idea of the republicans inaugurating genuine civil service reform is silly and preposterous. There are many genuine republican reformers, but even these are compelled to obey the machine or be read out of the party.

MISS MAMIE ANDERSON is playing "The Daughter of Roland." Miss Roland, we believe, had a steppa. Indeed, and if she hadn't, she was certainly left out in the cold.

OSCAR WILDE is now in Philadelphia, where we may safely assume that he has struck slate. We cheerfully leave him in the hands of Moses Handy, who, we are convinced, will draw to Oscar in the hope of filling out a long-contemplated bobtail flush.

IF Mr. Niccolini should happen to find Rossi's tin horn lying around loose, then indeed would there be fun in the village.

ONE of the lessons of the exposition is that northern business men should never advertise in pamphlets which circulate only in boxes in a freight depot.

THE Southern Press association will meet in New Orleans on the 20th of February.

"THE radicalism of the new Baltimore paper," says the Sparta Ishmaelite, "is very thinly disguised." Bless your soul, it is not disguised now. The new paper is a radical failure.

JEFF LONG speaks out in meeting. It is hardly necessary to observe that Jeff gives voice to the opinions of every respectable and intelligent colored man in the state.

FROM the Agricultural Primer.—This Man tills the enfeebled Ground. Is he a Farmer? Oh, no, he is not a Farmer. He is a Man who raises Cotton in order to trade it off in the Fall for an autograph held by a Guano Dealer. But you must not laugh, Children. This is a very serious Business. In the merry, merry Spring, the Cotton Planter will hear eleven of his Neighbors say they will raise their own Hominy this Year. Then he will smile under his Hat-band and go off and buy a bale of Hay and a barrel of Corn on Credit, and plant all his Land in the fleecy Staple, and then he will stand around in the Sun in front of the Village Grocery and say that Times are very Hard and growing Harder. Children, always sow your Wild Oats and plant your Cotton before you get old enough to become a Farmer.

THE wet weather has let out a hitherto concealed tuck in the brims of the Gainsborough hats. In consequence the ladies no longer carry parasols.

THE New York Times has a long account of how the worthy leeches connected with the democratic party of Ohio bled Mr. Bookwalter during the campaign. The best thing Mr. Bookwalter can do is to become a citizen of Georgia, where candidates are not even expected to set up the beer.

WE are now having renewed wet weather—but wet weather never did interfere with Georgia politics.

WILLIAM ARP, who comes to town occasionally, in order to warm his feet and dry his clothes, says he is more firmly wedded to the no-cotton policy than ever. His farm is out of debt, and he is selling corn to his neighbors. Moreover, he has fresh butter every day in the week and fried chicken on Sunday.

PERSONAL.

THE late Professor Draper took the first photograph of a human face.

MRS. SOTHERN, the wife of the late E. A. Sothern, the actor, is dead.

GUITEAU can't abide Judge Porter, and no more can Judge Porter abide Guiteau.

EMMONS BLAINE, the ex-senator's youngest son is a clerk in a railroad office at Fond du Lac.

TRUTH denies the statement that Queen Victoria is about to publish "an interesting volume."

TOM THUMB has smoked ever since he was seventeen years old, but swore off recently by his physician's advice.

SINCE ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, married a handsome Washington widow, he is getting to be a good deal of a society man.

STILSON HUTCHINS has succeeded in raising $10,000 towards the erection of a monument to Daniel Webster at some point near the capitol at Washington.

CAPTAIN A. D. PERKINS died at Detroit yesterday, aged nearly seventy years. He commanded the craft which took the first load of wheat out of Chicago.

THE two heaviest tax-payers of Boston are Moses Williams and Joshua M. Sears, the first-named being assessed for $3,300,000, and the other for $3,244,000.

THE "army" of the prince of Waldeck, whose daughter the duke of Albany is about to marry, consists of a company in the eighty-third Prussian infantry regiment.

LUTHER HOLDEN, of South Wallington, Vt., celebrated his 100th birthday January 9. He retains all his faculties to a remarkable degree, and has over seventy living descendants.

MR. KIMBALL, the "church-debt raiser," has assisted in freeing 175 churches from incumbrances. The largest amount which he wrestled with, and which he "conquered," was a debt of $110,000.

EX-JUDGE MCKENZIE, a leading lawyer of Hampton, Iowa, the man who, during the war, sent General Sherman's signal, "Hold the fort; we are coming," died at his home in that place yesterday after a lingering illness.

BARON ALPHONSE DE ROTHSCHILD purchased for his wife the famous necklace of pearls sold for $134,000 at the auction of Mme. Blanc's jewels. The Monaco lady's diamond studded fan was, by the way, valued at $25,000.

GENERAL GRANT was going to Washington to spend a few days at the white house; but he has been so pestered by office-seekers from all parts of the country to intercede with the "appointing power" in their behalf, that it is now announced he will stay away from the capital.

THE Philadelphia Times says Senator Ben Hill of Georgia, whose tongue was operated on a short time ago for cancer by the physicians of Jefferson College, submitted to another examination on Sunday. No further treatment was required and the senator has gone to Washington.

CAPTAIN LORIN EMERSON, now of California, (and formerly of Orland, Me.), rescued a Japanese junk in the North Pacific ocean last May. The junk was 2,000 miles out of her course, and of a crew of eleven, three had died. The Japanese government has sent Captain Emerson, through the secretary of state, a set of vases valued at $5,000.

JUDGE E. R. POTTER, of Rhode Island, in declining to hear the Sprague divorce case, wrote: "I wish to say now that if either party chooses to ask for a divorce on any ground affecting the moral character of the other, some other judge must hear it, and the parties must be at the trouble to secure his attendance, as I have long been a neighbor and acquaintance of both parties."

IN GENERAL.

MICHIGAN produces more salt than any other state.

THE study of Buckle has not ceased in France.

LARGE, fat women often go about with the least bustle.—Baton.

THE school children of Kansas have raised over $1,000 for the Garfield monument fund.

THE London Engineer expects to see gas sold for fifty cents a thousand feet at a profit.

A ROSE BUSH in full bloom, in the open yard of a citizen, was a Christmas novelty at Reading, Pa.

FROM Kentucky to Florida stretches a nearly continuous forest, which has scarcely been touched by the lumberman.

THE Pall Mall Gazette demands that powerful disinfectants be used in the case of every burial under the pavements of Westminster abbey.

A LADY who found a baby in a basket on her door-step took the infant to the station-house, but saved the basket to carry home her marketing.

IMMIGRATION is pouring in Arkansas; the Little Rock and Fort Smith and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad companies alone are said to have "settled" 75,000 new comers during 1881.

AT an important sale of a celebrated stud flock of Merino sheep in Victoria, Australia, a ram four years old brought the large sum of $7,000, while several others were sold for prices ranging from $900 to $2,250.

THE Milwaukee men have been down to Guatemala and bought 4,000 acres of land, and it is said that next spring will see a colony of Wisconsiners in Central America trying to get rich by raising coffee and things.

IT is said that the railroad offices in Austria employ upward of three thousand women. They receive a salary of from $5 to $30 per month. They are invariably the near relatives of dead or active male employes of the road.

IN Germany co-operative associations are formed by the land-owners of a provice, who put their title deeds together and lend to individual members of the so-called "land bank" on a portion of the value of real estate at the rate of borrowing on general security.

"PHAROAH'S daughter" has been discovered among the mummies of Thebes. Critics describe her as "a lady, a rare beauty," with a mole on her under lip, which gives a touch of the picturesque to her face. She is en route for England, and will be exhibited in the British museum.

THE Russians intend to build in the Shipka Pass, midway between the village of Shipka and St. Nicholas, the summit of the pass, a chapel, a monastery and seminary. The walls are to be five feet thick, and to inclose the well—built by the Turks—which furnishes the sole water supply.

GLASGOW, Scotland, is the second city, in point of population, in Great Britain, having 750,000. It has upwards of 114 miles of public streets, the largest ship yards and the largest chemical works in the world, and two chimneys—one 450 and the second 460—which are unequaled in height by any ever built.

WHEN the Scotch express train arrived at Darlington, England, the other morning at 2:30, two boys, brothers, aged ten and fourteen respectively, were found hanging on by the brake under one of the carriages. They had got on the train at Edinburgh and intended to have gone on to London. The distance from Edinburgh to Darlington is 260 miles.

A MYSTERIOUS and terrible disease has broken out among the Texan ranchmen. First a pimple or red sdot shows itself upon the face near the nose. This at once spreads swelling the whole head up in a horrible manner, and death is certain to ensue in a short time. The disease is said to resemble in its symptoms the terrible Asiatic plague, and baffles the knowledge of the medical men.

A NEW LONDON tramp was able to get enough to eat, such as it was, and he slept comfortably in barns; but he was puzzled how to get a new suit of clothes without working for them. At length he hit on the idea of slipping into a small pox pest house and spending an hour there. This he did without fear, as he had long been pitted by the disease. The authorities had to burn his rags, and so he got the desired new outfit.

MRS. LUCY HOOPER writes to Harper's Bazar that there are three classes of women in Paris who dress a great deal—the mondaines, the demi-mondaines and the actresses. The working people and the wives of the tradesmen have a certain garb to which they adhere always. The old Catholic nobility wear the plainest clothing; in fact, it is almost mean. It was first adopted as a rebuke to the wild extravagance of the second empire, and continued from economical and political reasons.

EVERY year marks progress in the diversification of southern agriculture. A careful estimate places the acreage sowed to wheat in wes Tennessee at fully seventy-five per cent more than in 1881, and it is expected that the country adjacent to Memphis will produce a surplus of three or four million bushels of wheat, which, with the onions, potatoes and vegetables that will be shipped to northern markets in the spring, promises an unusually active spring and summer for that city.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Whole Team.

Philadelphia Times.

After the Senate shall have provided each senator with a clerk, as Senator Brown suggests, the people will get very angry if it doesn't throw in a carriage and pair and a liveried coachman.

The Real Sadness.

Washington Post.

It may sound brutal, but it does, nevertheless, add to the sadness of the Spuyten Duyvil disaster, that so few of the victims were among the trading politicians who happened to be on the train.

Worthy of Imitation.

Chicago Times.

Cornell is unique among governors. He granted no pardons last year. The pardoning power is one which governors are very apt to abuse. Perhaps, in one view, the governor's failure to use amounted to an abuse of this prerogative.

Where is Roscoe?

Nashville American.

Will somebody be kind enough to give us the address of Roscoe Conkling. Is there such a creature as Roscoe Conkling, or have we eaten of the insane root which takes the reason prisoner and only imagined there was such a thing as Roscoe which once blazed out?

The Usury Law.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The thing for the legislature to do is to do away with the usury laws altogether. Such statutes do not make the average rate of interest so much as a fraction lower than it would be without them, but are an injury to those whom they are mistakenly supposed to benefit.

He Thought of His Wife.

Philadelphia Press.

Bruised and burned in the Spuyten Duyvil disaster—his arm consumed to the elbow and the throes of death upon him—Oliver P. Keely thought of his wife and sent her a message of love—"Write to my wife and give her my love"—a last, precious message to a stricken heart. The man died a hero.

The Speaker's Name.

Northern Ohio Journal.

The new speaker's name is miserably pronounced. The tendency is to call him Keefer, making his name rhyme with reefer, which is as much out of the way as it would be to spell it like zephyr or pronounce it like heifer. The "propah capah" seems to be to call him Kifer, rhyming him with cipher.

The Speakership.

New York Herald.

The speaker holds too much power. He is not the speaker of the house, but its master. He can direct legislation, advance or degrade members, sway debates, color committees and virtually affect every department of the government. He is to a great degree irresponsible, because the house would hesitate a long time before depriving its speaker of a privilege which has become an unwritten law by long continued custom.

Greed Glutting Itself.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, rep.

If it is true that those of the Manone party who are in power in Virginia are about to make changes in the trustees and through them the faculty of the state university for political reasons, they are about to commit a grievous mistake. There is no situation in which a politician appears to a greater disadvantage than he does when he attempts to meddle with colleges. There is no piece of political quackery more self evident on its face than this.

How Grant was Converted.

Chicago Tribune, rep.

Porter belongs to an old and aristocratic New Jersey family, and an inconceivable amount of wining and dining has been done in his behalf, the influence of which clearly appears in General Grant's sudden change of front. Without some extraordinary pressure being brought to bear upon him, it is not probable that General Grant should have spontaneously devoted "three days" to a case which he refused to touch or have touched by anybody during the eight years he was president, though the same evidence was then before him.

The Number Thirteen.

Richmond Dispatch.

It is related by a gentleman of this city, who was well acquainted with Mrs. Bernard, that on the 13th anniversary of her marriage she gave a dinner party, and that at the table it so happened there were 13 persons present, and the fact made an unpleasant impression upon her, and recalled the old superstition. On the 13th of a month she signed a contract which was one of the most unfortunate business transactions of her life, and by which she lost about $60,000. She was sick exactly 13 days, and died at the close of the 13th day of January.

Superstitious people will dwell upon these coincidences (whether or not the report about them be correct), but practical persons will not fail to draw a lesson from Mrs. Bernard's unhappy death from small-pox; and that is, that her great misfortune was that she either refused or neglected to be vaccinated.

The Winning Lottery Ticket.

N. Y. World.

Governor Cornell in his message treated the subject of lotteries as if the winning or losing of money upon well understood and honestly managed chances constituted crime, whereas the prohibition is really in the nature of a police regulation. If there be any inherent criminality in lotteries it cannot have changed since the Rev. Samuel Seabury (the father of the first Episcopal bishop of this country and the lineal ancestor of the rector of the same name now in charge of the church of the Annunciation) wrote in his diary, June, 1768: "The ticket, number 5,866, by the blessing of God, in the Lighthouse and Public lottery of New York, appointed by law, Anno Domini 1763, drew in my favor £500 0s. 0d., of which I received £425 0s. 0d., which the deduction of fifteen per cent. makes £500, for which I now record to my posterity my thanks and praise to Almighty God, the giver of all good gifts. Amen!"

Vulnerable Voorhees.

Nashville American.

Mr. Voorhees is determined that he will lay to rest that copperhead charge against him if it requires the expenditure of five hundred millions in pensions to do it. We sincerely sympathize with the object; but it costs too much money. Couldn't we have it done cheaper?

St. Louis Republican.

Senator Voorhees of Indiana is an eloquent, showy, and in the main a well-meaning, but very far from a wise man. He had it in his power to have defeated the pension arrears bill and he did not. He now defends it because he then lacked the nerve and sagacity to oppose it. He could have prevented the nomination of Wm. H. English for vice-president—a gigantic blunder which nobody had so good a chance to appreciate as he—yet he lent himself to it. He is precisely the character of leaders who always pilot his followers and make easy the way to defeat.

Mormon Over-Production.

Utah Letter.

It multiplies the non-producers faster than the productive energy of the commonwealth can provide for them, which causes increased want, and this leads to an increase of infant mortality. You will observe that in the southern cities the death rate of negroes is nearly twice that of whites; yet the blacks increase faster than the whites, because of a double birth rate. Conversely, Utah's large birth rate is balanced by a fearfully increased death rate. Thus the natural increase is no greater than in Ohio. Polygamy does not produce children of weaker constitutions, as some have imagined; but it produces too many in one family. The unit of masculine energy constituting the head of a family cannot possibly be divided, and so re-create itself as to make two heads for two families. At any given moment one woman must be living as a widow, and one set of children as orphans. More than that, in the attempt at division there is a dead loss; each woman gets less than half the care one woman should get, and the man, who might be a good father to one family, is considerably less than half a father to either of two families.

Bunthorne's Mamma.

Philadelphia Times Letter.

Seeing a great deal of free advertisement concerning the latest "crank's" style of attire reminds me of the last time I saw his lady mother (who is generally known in Dublin as "daft Lady Wilde"). In 1871, I, with a friend, was walking on Arran Quay, in that city, when a sudden commotion and hurrahing among the "jarvies" (cabmen) on Carlisle bridge caused us to glance behind, when we saw approaching us a barouche, dashing at full speed, and a score or more of gamins surrounding it as a body guard, yelling as only Dublin gamins can yell. A lady of very large proportions, dressed, as the children say, "from top to toe all in a suit of green," of the most "utterly utter" shade was seated therein. The horses' trappings, as well as the cushions, were of the same emerald tint. Her ladyship was, as a bystander remarked, "out on the rampage" to attend an amnesty meeting held at Phœnix Park. Her ladyship was spread out to her full dimensions (she weighed seventeen stone). The horses dashed at breakneck pace, the gamins grew more enthusiastic as their number increased, and taken as a whole, it was a sight that has remained ever since "in my memory locked." No doubt some of your readers remember the "Travers versus Wilde" case in the four courts, Dublin, in 1865. Wilde, who had been a dentist in Dublin, was called upon in some sort of an emergency to administer to one of Queen Victoria's sons when visiting her Irish subjects, and of course, having touched royalty, could no longer be classed as a commoner and was knighted, by the viceroy of Ireland. Hence the sir and ladyship. Her ladyship, as the Sunday's issue of The Times stated, did write poetry, and some of it was very good, too, but the whole family was thought to be daft.

How Cheaply One Can Live.

American Miller.

Bread, after all, is the cheapest diet one can live on, and also the best. A story is told that shows just how cheap a man can live when he gets "down to mush," figuratively and literally speaking. Colonel Fitzgibbon was, many years ago, colonial agent at London for the Canadian government, and was wholly dependent upon remittances from Canada for his support. On one occasion these remittances failed to arrive, and, as there was no cable in those days, he was compelled to write to his Canadian friends to know the reason of the delay. Meanwhile he had just one sovereign to live upon. He found that he could live upon sixpence per day, or about twelve and a half cents of our money—four pennyworths of bread, one pennyworth of milk and one penny worth of sugar. He made pudding of some of the bread and sugar which served for breakfast, dinner and supper, the milk being reserved for the last meal. When his remittances arrived, about a month afterward, he had five shillings remaining of his sovereign, and he liked his frugal diet so well that he kept it up for over two years, possibly longer. Twelve cents a day is certainly a small amount to expend for food; but a man in Minnesota, about three years ago, worried through a whole year on $10. He lived on "Johnny-cake."

We know of a theological student in an Ohio college who, sustained by grace, rice and corn bread, lived thirteen weeks on $7: but there were several good apple orchards near the college, and the farmers kept no dogs. It is not the necessities of life that cost much, but the luxuries, and it is with the major part of mankind as it was with the Frenchman who said that if he had the luxuries of life he could dispense with the necessities. Mere living is cheap, but as the hymnologist says, "It is not all of life to live."

The Old Bond.

Springfield Republican.

The church in old New England days was the center of the community because it comprised all the people's interests. It was there that every case was tried between brethren, thence proceeded and thither tended the life of the town, as the blood goes out from and returns to the heart, being therein renewed, purified, invigorated and prepared to perfect service. The church filled the need of its day, and had it grown in pace with the town, and always kept virtually intimate with the life of the people, its power would not have waned until now it seems half absurd to speak of it as a reforming instrument in the country "sinks." The churches are trying to preserve themselves on the conditions of a century or two ago, in their usages and their theology, and the people have left them out of sight. To be of use to the errant country folk of to-day they must reach out to them something else than prayer meetings, with droning deacons with long faces and weak-winded, thin voiced sisters singing dull hymns to a wheezy melodeon—the type is too familiar. The church must wake up and realize that the world is full of new interests: it plays now, as well as prays, and the church must direct its play. Let it organize clubs for reading and debating, clubs where men may drink coffee and smoke, if they want to: where there may be sometimes music; sometimes a good talk by a man or woman who has something to say; sometimes pictures in a magic lantern, or even paintings—they can be got. We cannot here lay out a scheme of regenerating influences; this mere hint must suffice; but the good folk of the country towns may as well wake up to think of this in a new light, and realize that if they do not get the ear of the public, the devils will as they do, and continue to make our beautiful western country a by-word and a reproach.

A Word of Counsel.

Sparta Ishmaelite.

We have recently seen in several of our exchanges unjust and uncalled-for comparisons between the late Norwood campaign in this state and the projected coalition campaign, recently formulated in Atlanta. If these comparisons were just, we should not object to the manifest impolicy of parading them in the face of the coming contest. But there is no parallelism whatever between the Norwood canvass and the present purpose of sundry independents and radicals to Mahonize the state of Georgia. If our contemporaries so please, at some other time more fitting than the present, they can enlarge upon the spiteful, childish, absurd analogy between the two cases. At that time the Ishmaelite will not shun any of the consequences which may be involved in repelling the unjust conclusions of these unwise and spiteful papers. Our democracy is honest and independent, and we do not purpose to submit to be classed among deserters and enemies of the party, by these overly righteous, would be "organs." We shall not hesitate to fight this battle out with these long-haired heroes at the proper time; but we respectfully submit that this is not the time for trying to rekindle the animosities of a dead and buried campaign. It seems to us that men who profess so much zeal and intelligent interest in the cause of democracy, would be wise enough to see that their energies would be more patriotically employed if they were directed to the task of counselling a reorganization of the party, on the basis of giving a full, free and fair expression to the will of the democratic masses. Our party needs to have its lines reformed in every county in the state, and the Ishmaelite calls upon these censorious "organs" to do a little honest work on this line—for the sake of the high interests that would be imperilled by democratic defeat. This is written as unto wise men. It is to be hoped that an end will be put to these holier-than-thou reflections of the "organs," at least until the coming campaign is ended.

Beecher's Backdown.

New York Mail.

Mr. Beecher has shown that he is great enough to apologize for an erroneous statement, reflecting on others. All journals that claim to be "great" would begin to acquire some right to that title if they would follow his example.

Chicago Times.

No man in the pulpit understands the force and construction of the English language better than Mr Beecher. He thoroughly understands his own remarks, and can tell to a certainty what construction must be put upon them by educated persons. Lately he intimated that the price of a woman teacher's place in Brooklyn was her virtue. If the assertion was true, the members of the board of education were worthy only of tar and feathers. If false, Mr. Beecher was a gross alumniator. The members of the board took notice of the assertion by demanding of Mr. Beecher that he submit to the public the evidence upon which it was based. Mr. Beecher now backs down fully and completely, endeavoring to save himself by the remark that the sentence was fairly liable to the construction put upon it, but he disavows any intent of giving it such construction, and desires it annulled. This retraction will be accepted as a finality, of course, but it leaves Mr. Beecher in a miserable attitude. If he didn't mean what he said, what did he mean? Since he admits that the language used justified the conclusion drawn from it, why did he use it? Was he willing to continue his calumny unretracted until confronted with a challenge, or was he merely in the mood to throw mud in haste and remove it at leisure?

Chicago Tribune.

So far as the charges themselves are concerned, nothing is settled. Mr. Beecher does not say they are true; nor does he say they are untre. He simply takes back his utterances, desiring them to be considered as unsaid, but, as he would not have said them except upon some authority, it is to be inferred that such rumors had reached him, and, as these rumors imply one of the most infamous of charges, it would seem the proper thing for the board of education to do to challenge an investigation of its conduct as publicly as Mr. Beecher made the original charge and settle the matter at once. It is due to them and to their teachers that they should be above even a suspicion of such a horrible charge. If it was inspired by malice, if Mr. Beecher was inspired by some person who desired to injure the board or the teachers, the source of it ought to be exposed. At the same time it ought to be a warning to Mr. Beecher and to all other persons holding public position not to make charges of this kind unless they are positive they can substantiate them. A little care in this matter would have saved Mr. Beecher from finding himself in a very awkward and embarrassing position, which is not relieved by the probability that he believed he was stating what was true. They were no ordinary charges, and they should have been made upon no ordinary authority.

The Independent Movement in Georgia.

New York Times, rep.

The trouble with the Georgia independents is that they are not independent enough. They are ready to flee from the evils of bourbonism, but not to rush upon others they know not of in the bosom of what they call "radicalism." Their independence is still too young and tender to be very daring. They have chosen their captain, their ship is ready to sail, but they are too timid to weigh anchor and venture their craft upon the actual ocean. At the recent conference at Atlanta a "leading independent" declared that the gentlemen who took part in it "were beginning at the wrong end." "No independent movement inaugurated and backed from the republican camp," said he, "can win in Georgia. I would rather, ten times over, be a bourbon than a 'radical.'" This accords with the description recently given by a Georgia republican of the independent movement there as a movement organized to found a new party with democratic principles backed by republicans. Months ago it was predicted that the success of Mahone in Virginia would so unite and encourage the anti-bourbon elements in Georgia as to build up a party strong enough to give the regular democrats a very close race in the election next fall, if not to actually wrest the governorship and the legislature from their grasp. It is already evident that these predictions require modification. The Georgia independents are made of different stuff from those whose votes made Cameron governor of Virginia and broke the dominion of bourbonism in that state. It is easy to see where the Mahone contest would have landed its leaders if they had found no heartier backing than Dr. Felton is likely to receive in his effort to rescue Georgia from bourbon rule.

It is no doubt true that the Georgia independents have begun at the wrong end. All political parties which have had the good fortune to become great and powerful have been organized around a well-recognized body of principles—principles of such vital force and permanence, of such aptness to the needs of the time, as to rally to their advocacy without the waste of many words in exhortation and entreaty a certain number of men of sincere convictions with courage enough to avow them. This is not the way in which the independent party in Georgia has sprung into existence. It bears upon its front one infallible sign by which we may know that it has come into the world prematurely and in response to artificial, rather than natural, promptings. Its founders have put forth a patchwork platform of "issues" which is chiefly remarkable for the space it devotes to matters which are in no sense questions of the day in Georgia, and with which a genuine independent party would have nothing to do. This platform, which seems to have been drawn up by ex-Congressman Felton, was "unanimously indorsed" by the Atlanta conference. It declares for gold and silver as the money of the constitution, for a protective tariff, for a repeal of the internal revenue tax laws and against monopolies, as being opposed to the spirit of the government. If the latter clause were so broadly drawn as to include the only monopoly from which Georgia and the south are really suffering—the monopoly of the powers of government which the white democratic party holds through force and fraud—the platform might be made to support an independent party, But it is not so drawn, and the whole declaration of principles is an attempt to treat a threatening local disease with constitutional remedies having no curative relation to it. There is evidence of the same spirit in the letter of a Georgia independent which we print this morning. "R. M. O." demands that the republican party shall address itself to "broad national measures," presumably such as were set forth at the Atlanta conference. Dr. Felton and his associates might as well try to resuscitate the quarrel over the removal of the deposits or over the alien and sedition acts as to put life into an independent party by enunciating principles so devoid of present force and pertinency in Georgia.

THE TRYST.

Impelled by memory in a wayward mood,
Reluctant, yearning, with a faithless mind,
I sought once more a long neglected spot,
A wooded upland bordered by the sea,
Whose tides were swirling up the reedy sands,
Or floating noiseless in the yellow marsh.
My way was wild. The winds, awaking, smote
My face, but as I passed a ruined wall
Brambles and vines and waving blossoms dashed
A frolic welcome, like a summer rain.
Shouldering the hills against the murky east
Stood stalwart oaks, and in the mossy sod
Below, the trembling birches whispered me,
"Not here!" I reached the silence-loving pines,
And lingered. The mists swept from wooded hills,
And, rolling seaward, hid the anchored ships.
So, happy, dreaming an old dream again,
Of keeping tryst in secret on the knoll,
I wandered on, listening in dreamy maze
To sounds I thought familiar—the approach
Of well known footsteps in the leafy path—
A murmuring voice calling me by name!
Through the pine shafts the sunless light of dawn
Stole. Day was come. My dream would be fulfilled!
Above the hills the sky began to blaze,
And ushering morn the west flushed rosy red;
Then the sun leaping from his bed of gold,
Scattered cloud-banners, crimson, gray and white.
There was my shadow in the leafy path
Alone—none was to keep the tryst with me!
No voice—no step among the hills I heard.
The joyous swallows from their nesting flew,
Mad in the light with song. Far out at sea
The white sails fluttered in the eager breeze,
But Day was silent holding tryst with me—
My pilgrimage rewarded—faith restored.

Elizabeth Stoddard.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

NEW YORK, January 19.—The share speculation opened in the main rather weak being ⅛ to ¼ per cent lower than yesterday's closing prices, the latter for Michigan Central. In the early dealings, the market although somewhat irregular, sold up to ⅛ to 1 per cent, Memphis and Charleston leading the upward movement. A reaction of ⅛ to ⅞ per cent followed, in which the Northern Pacific, Reading and Wabash preferred were conspicuous, while the Richmond and Alleghany sold down 3½ per cent to 32¼. Subsequently an advance was recorded, ranging from ¼ to 1⅞ per cent, the Denver and Rio Grande leading the advance. In the early part of the afternoon a general decline of ¼ to ¾ per cent took place, Memphis and Charleston leading the downward movement. In the late dealings the market became more buoyant and advanced from ⅛ to 1¼ per cent, the Jersey Central and Pacific Mail being most prominent in the upward movement. Speculation during the afternoon was rather dull, but the market closed firm. Transactions aggregated 320,000 shares.

Georgia 6s	109	Manhattan Ele	50
Georgia 7s mortg'e	108	Metropolitan Ele	87½
Georgia do gold	117	Michigan Central	88⅝
Louisiana consols	67	Mobile & Ohio	35½
North Carolina old	30	N Jersey Central	96
North Carolina new	20	Norfolk & W'n Pre	*56½
Funding	10	N. Y. Elevated	106
Special tax	8	Ohio & Miss	36¼
Tennessee 6s	76½	Preferred	90
Tennessee new	76½	Pacific Mail	41¼
Virginia 6s	36	Panama	195
Consolidatsd	63	Quicksilver	13
Deferred	16½	Preferred	62
Adams Express	147	Reading	59¾
American Mer. Ex	93½	St L & San Fran	41
Chesap'ke & Ohio	25	do Preferred	59
Chicago & Alton	134¼	do first Preferred	102½
C., St. L. & N. O	80	St. Paul	108⅞
Consolidated Coal	33	Preferred	*122
Delaware & Lack	125	Texas Pacific	50¼
Fort Wayne	134	Union Pacific	119½
Hannibal & St Joe	95¾	United States	77
Harlem	205	Wells & Fargo	129
Houston & Texas	*85	N., C. & St. L	86¼
Chicago & N.W	127⅛	N. Y. Central	134¼
do Preferred	139½	Pittsb'g F.W. & C	135
Erie	41⅞	Rich. & Alleghany	33
Illinois Central	135⅝	Rich. & Dan	198
Lake Shore	114⅞	Rock Island	133¾
L. & N	97	Wab., St. L. & Pac	36⅝
Memphis & Char'n	80	do Preferred	69½
		Western Union	82

*Offered.

FLORIDIAN FLASHES.

THOUGHTS CULLED FROM THE ORANGE GROVES.

The Wildest Dreams of Profit in Orange Culture More than Realized—Some Specimens of Success—50,000,000 Oranges in a Year—An Article that Cannot b: Over-Produced.

SANFORD, Fla., January 15.—[Special Correspondence].—About six years ago I wrote some letters on Florida and orange culture that were considered wild. I now stand in the heart of the orange belt to review what I then wrote. I find that facts have outrun my prophecy, and the five years have brought more than I dared to expect.

The state of Florida raised this year over 50,000,000 (fifty million) oranges, and this was a short crop. I asked Dr. Harris, the speaker of the house, to-night what the crop would be five years from now, and he answered: "At least five times that much—or 250,000,000!" "And five years later?" "Ah! figures fail for that compilation," he said, laughingly.

I have seen nothing in print that gives an adequate idea of the immensity of the culture. In the old days orange growing was a fancy pursuit, indulged in here and there. A grove of 500 trees was then a large one. The finest grove in Florida is the Speer grove near here, which covers only 6 acres and has 580 trees. The next best is the Hart grove at Palatka, which has 700 trees. The first is worth $40,000 and yields 350,000 oranges, worth on the trees $15 a thousand. The crop this year (a short year), sold for $4,600 on the trees. The Hart grove is worth $50,000 and yields about $6,000 a year. The only reason that these groves are so valuable is that the trees are about 40 years old and in full bearing. Now, Mr. Markham, of Atlanta, has near the Speer grove, with its 600 trees, a grove of 600 young trees just "coming in" as they call it. His son, Marcellus, has 2,000 trees, of which only 600 are bearing, and Judge Hayden a grove of about 2,000 trees just bearing their first fruit. General Sanford a grove of 8,000 young trees. Mr. W. I. Traywick, of Macon, a grove of 3,000 trees. From these figures, samples of hundreds others, it will be seen that orange planting for the past few years is a business on a large scale insead of a fancy, as formerly. For example, Mr. Markham's grove will produce ten times as many oranges as [illegible] produced by the Speer grove, now the finest in the state. General Sanford's grove alone will produce more oranges than are now produced in a radius of eight miles which has 292 groves. Or, to make it plainer—Sanford is the center of the largest orange producing portion of the state. In a radius of eight miles from this hotel there are 292 groves, with 165,265 trees. These groves now produce 2,500,000 oranges, but only 5 per cent of the trees in this radius are bearing. When the other 95 per cent come in this radius of eight miles will produce 50,000,000 oranges, or as many as the entire state now produces. To particularize, Colonel Markham now gets 50,000 oranges from a grove that in six years will produce 3,000,000; Judge Hayden 100,000 from a grove that in four years will produce 1,000,000; General Sanford 50,000 from a grove that in six years will produce 3,000,000, and so on through the list. In addition to the accessions from these groves coming in, the groves now bearing will increase their yield annually for many years, as the full fruitage of a tree is not reached under twenty years. In addition to this there are thousands of new trees being put out annually that in five or ten years will add millions to the crop. It will be seen, therefore that the estimate of two hundred and fifty million oranges as the crop for 1887 is a very reasonable one. Indeed, it may just as likely be twice that much. In ten years it will certainly be 500,000,000, with indefinite expansion beyond that point.

Some idea of the new groves may be had from the statement that for the past four months the sales of new places averaged in this county alone about fifty a week. Mr. Osborn, the editor of the South Florida Journal, says he published a list of weekly sales until it took up so much space that he had to quit. Dr. Harris estimates that the new groves set out will average 500 trees each. As all the land now bought is for orange culture—everything else being abandoned—it will be seen that the sales provide for fully 10,000 trees a week set out in Orange county. I have no doubt the figures were above this during the season—especially if we include the trees continually added to old groves.

The question now arises, will not the production of such an enormous crop as 250,000,000 glut the market and throw the price of oranges down to unprofitable figures? I think not. The orange is the most delicious of all fruits. It is healthy and invigorating, and I doubt if there is a man, woman or child in the country who does not find it palatable. The demand for Florida oranges, incomparable and superior to all others, has more than kept pace with the supply. It is just as easy to sell a crop of fifty millions as it was to sell a crop of ten millions. In six years the price has varied but little. It settled to a cent and a half apiece on the trees and holds there—good oranges commanding two cents. At these figures every grove in Florida could sell its fruit to orange buyers to-morrow.

After all, the great cost of oranges is in transportation and handling. An orange that costs 10 cents in a city has 8½ cents added for transportation and profit. A box that sells for $5 at wholesale cost only $2 at the grove. As the crop increases the facilities for transportation will be improved, rates cheapened and new markets opened. At present Florida oranges hardly find their way to the west at all. A few eastern cities consume all that can be raised. With the great northwest fairly opened, millions of oranges will be diverted to markets that buy luxuries more freely and at better prices than the eastern cities. The building of new roads in Florida and the opening of new water-ways, going on with great rapidity, will cheapen the cost of carrying to market very much. It often costs more now to get an orange from the grove to a depot or wharf than to carry it from the wharf to New York. As the crop becomes more important the trunk lines and the ocean steamers will compete more sharply for it, and freight rates will drop.

It is estimated that not one person in ten in America ever tastes an orange. Those who do eat them average perhaps ten a year. With the fruit more abundant and the retail price reduced one-third, which might easily be done without affecting the price at the grove, the consumption would readily be doubled among the present consumers of the crop. There is no habit that increases so rapidly as the habit of eating oranges. In Florida where twenty cents a dozen is the regular price, a party will average a half dozen a day each. Our party of ten ate its year's supply of oranges the first day below Jacksonville, and we have already consumed the annual average of 240 other people—who must either go without or look to the increased crop for their supply.

If the present grove prices of oranges are maintained, as I believe they will be, there is nothing to prevent the establishment in Florida of a race of rich men, who will rank with the plantation princes of the old south, the carp barons of Germany. To fall back to familiar example, in six years Colonel Markham will have a steady income of $30,000 to $40,000 from a place of 100 acres; Judge Hayden $15,000 from about 30 acres, and so on. A place of ten acres, with 600 trees, will give its owner who can attend to it himself, an income of $4,500. This will allow him to spend the summer months traveling, and have more than he needs for comfortable living at home. His crop is a certain one, his trees will outlive him and his children, and he has none of the aggravation and worry of ordinary farming. Indeed, it is hard to conceive of a pleasanter lot than falls to the man, who on 20 snug acres has a grove of 1,000 good trees, a glorious climate, an income of $7,500 per annum, no feverish anxiety and no maddening chances to take, superb fishing and hunting and a loitering summer. Marcellus Markham refused $40,000 the other day for a 20 acre place, with only 600 trees in bearing and 1,400 young ones. He wisely said, "It gives me an income of $1,000 this year. Next year it will give me easily $3,000. This will increase to $15,000 per annum in 5 years, and will hold there constantly. Why should I sell them for even $50,000?" The Speer grove of only six acres is not for sale, and an offer of $40,000 for it was declined a few months since.

I shall in my next letter give some figures on making a grove, and the examples of some men who came here and what they have done. In the meantime our party leaves this (Monday) morning for a trip up the Indian river. H. W. G.

TUNES FOR 1882.

Melodies the South and West Clamor For.

New York Sun.

"This is the season when organ grinders order their tunes for the coming year," said Mr. Taylor, the maker of hand organs, at his factory on Chatham square yesterday. "In fact the time of supply and demand is so regular and unfailing that almanac makers might put along with other weather predictions, all the way from the middle of January to the middle of April, 'Now put new tunes in hand organs.' And in summer, of course, 'Now look out for new tunes in hand organs.'"

"What are the new tunes called for this year?"

"Well, the returns are not all in yet. Of course you know that the organ-grinders themselves do not have much to say about what tunes shall be put into their organs; they rely almost entirely on what the people ask for. No; I don't believe it is true, as many assert, that the organ-grinders pick out uninteresting tunes and creaking organs in order that pennies may be given them to go away quickly. I think they report to me honestly what tunes the people ask for. On the whole, Harrigan & Heart's songs are most popular in the country. Just now their 'Major Gilfeather,' a waltz song, is the rage. They all ask for it. Then there is Tony Pastor's 'Whist, whist,' which is going to be very popular on the hand organ—only the whist sound will be anything but whist."

"Anything from the Gilbert and Sullivan comic operas. The Pirates or Patience?"

"Not a note; no demand for them. Nothing from the Mascotte. We take the Charity Bob song and All on Account of Eliza from Billee Taylor, and the grand marches from Fatinitza and Boccaccio. From New Orleans and Savannah come loud calls for tunes from Olivette."

"Is the hand-organ played much through the southern states?"

"Just now New Orleans is my best market. The negroes have taken to playing hand organs, while the Italians have dropped off all over the country. There are not one-fourth as many Italian players as wandered about the states a few years ago. The Italians are at work on railroads and as laborers in every capacity. They are willing to work if they can be satisfied that they will get pay for their labor."

"Well, what new tune are you putting into organs played in the western states?"

"Grandfather's Clock."

"Is that tune new anywhere?"

"You would think so from the number of requests I have for it. Here is a new organ, in which I have just put the 'Sweet By and By.' It is going into Massachusetts, with 'Only an Armor Bearer' and 'I'll Stand By Until the Morning,' with other of the late Mr. Bliss's writings. They are in great demand in little towns where a strong religious bias runs."

"Any other popular tunes which hang on?"

"The Devil's March, from von Suppe's operetta, The Devil on Earth, and Cradle's Empty, Baby's Gone, A Violet from Mother's Grave, and Speak, only Speak. I don't make a tragic opera selection for a hand-organ once in five years. Everything must be either funny or sentimental."

THE DEBT PAID.

The Old Railroad Debt of Minnesota Wiped Out.

ST. PAUL, Minn., January 19.—The last act in the settlement of the old railroad debt of Minnesota was completed at the capitol this afternoon by the burning of the redeemed bonds by the state auditor in the presence of Governor Hubbard and other state officers; ex-Governor Sibley, by whom the old bonds were issued twenty-three years ago; ex-Governor Pillsbury, under whose administration payment was provided for; ex-Senator Ramsey, and other prominent citizens. Of 2,275 bonds issued, 2,152 have been paid in new adjustment bonds or cash. Of the remainder, fifteen have been in the state treasury since the day when the state received them as security for the circulation of its state banks, leaving 108 old bonds outstanding. They include all that are known to exist except some half-dozen. A Kansas man has four, which he refuses to surrender on the grouud that the state should pay the principal and interest in full. Notice has been received of some two or three others whose holders have just learned of the adjustment act. Perhaps others may turn up, but it is probable the great majority have been lost or destroyed during the twenty-three years which have elapsed since their issue. For these 2,152 old bonds received the state has paid 50 per cent of the sum of the principal and interest, amounting to $4,049,911.34, less $131,580.69 which was deducted from certain classes of bonds to pay claims against contractors. In addition to the amount paid bondholders and this class of claimants, $53,086.66 was paid to contractors to settle their claims against the old railroad companies. Large amounts of cash were necessary to pay fractional amounts of $1,000, the face of a bond; but for most of the cash paid out the state received new bonds in exchange. Cash was derived from the amounts on deposit to the credit of the revenue trust funds and from the sale of securities in these funds, and was reinvested in the new state 4½ per cent bonds. The following statement shows the amount of trust funds invested in the bonds: Permanent school fund, $602,000; permanent university fund, $230,000; internal improvement land fund, $322,000; total, $1,154,000. The amount invested in the internal improvement land fund is of course a sinking fund, and is equivalent to paying $322,000 of the new bonds, if, as expected, the people shall approve the act setting apart this fund for that purpose. This, subtracted from the principal of the new bonds issued, leaves the amount yet to be paid about $3,681,000.

Trouble of a Guiteau Sympathizer.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Referring to the statement of Guiteau published this morning, in which he claimed to have received a sympathetic letter from an executive officer of the Western Union telegraph company, New York, inquiry at that office met with a prompt denial that any such letter had been written by an officer of that company. Subsequent investigation disclosed the fact that a young clerk had written for Guiteau's autograph upon a sheet bearing the official heading of the executive office and had used the language quoted. He was promptly dismissed for violation of the rules of the company in this improper use of its official letter headings.

Suit Against English.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Judge Barrett in supreme court chamber to-day, granted an attachment against the property in the city of William H. English, democratic candidate for vice president at the last presidential election. The application was made in a suit brought against English by William D. Mumphrey for $1,180, who craims that during the presidential campaign he delivered a speech in Indiana in behalf of the democratic ticket, for which he has received no pay, notwithstanding the fact, as he says, English promised it.

The Pacific Bank.

BOSTON, January 19.—The bank examiner turned the Pacific bank over to the directors, they furnishing a bond of $200,000 for the proper performance of their trust, and another bond of $150,000 to cover a number of poor securities upon which the directors expect shortly to realize. The bank is expected to open within ten days.

THE SEETHING FLOODS

THAT ARE SWEEPING ONWARD TO THE OCEAN.

An Alarming State of Affairs Along the Mississippi Valley—Railroads Submerged, Dwellings Destroyed, Mails Suspended and the Rains Continue to Come Down.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—The season of universal high water is reported from many sections. At Chafalaiya the river has overflowed its banks submerging adjacent low lands, but no damage has yet been done to the New Orleans Pacific railroad. The flood of water from Big Black river is spreading in every direction. About thirty miles of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railroad are under water, many culverts have been destroyed, and much of the road bed has been washed away. It will probably be weeks before through traffic will be resumed. No trains are running between Canton and Grenada, a distance of eighty-nine miles. A dispatch from Goodman, Mississippi, reports that the lower part of that town is inundated. The turnpike road is destroyed and the bridge over Big Black river is washed away. A Mobile, Alabama, dispatch says all the lower landings along the Tombigbee river are inundated. Fifty-six feet of water is reported at Tuscaloosa and the river is still rising. A telegram from Chattanooga reports the lower part of that city covered with water and the river rising rapidly from the effects of three days' rain. The New Orleans, Cairo and St. Louis railroad is submerged to a great extent between Grenada and Canton, and no trains have passed south over that road since the 16th. Mails are delayed.

On Thursday last General Hazen, chief of the signal bureau, issued a bulletin, calling attention to the tremendous rains that had fallen in the valley, and predicting overflows in the district south of Memphis. The Mississippi is already within three and a half feet of the high water mark of 1874 at this point, within one foot and a half of the danger line at Vicksburg, one foot six inches above the danger line at Cairo, and rising rapidly at Little Rock, Louisville and points in the inferior tributaries. The main river cannot endure this vast pressure for any great length of time. Already the channel is brimful, running over in low places, and swelling to dangerous limits the various parallel streams in the lower valley. Should the flood continue from above, and especially in the Ohio and Arkansas, there must soon be a very serious and threatening situation. There is only one chance for protection, and that is the occurrence, at an early date, of freezing weather at the north. Should the warm spell keep up, accompanied by heavy rains, as is almost an inevitable accompaniment of warm winter weather, we may look for disastrous inundations early in February. The streams are now strained to their utmost capacity, and any further demand upon them can have but one result. It would be indeed a calamity if the alluvial districts, after such a trying season as that of 1881, should be cursed by a destructive inundation early in 1882. The combination would amount to a fatal blow at the agricultural welfare of this region—a blow from which it would take time and great sacrifices to rally. It is hardly likely that the first of February can be reached without a manifestation of genuine winter weather. The spell has already been phenomenal, and every day adds to the likelihood of its sudden termination. Unless the law of seasons is to be reversed altogether, there must soon be winter in the Ohio, Arkansas, Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys.

AN INUNDATION AT ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, January 19.—Rains continue unabated. The river is within a few feet of the highest point ever known. All that part of town adjacent is inundated. Every available vehicle is in use, running cotton out of the river warehouses. One yoke of oxen, belonging to S. H. Berg, were seen drawing a wagon with ten bales of cotton on it. The Mobile and Ohio branch train, going out to Muldoon this morning, was stopped near the trestle, seven miles from here, when its officers got off to inspect the bridge. They considered it safe, but to be doubly sure the engine was cut loose from the train and ran over. It stood the test. The engine then backed over, hitched on to the train, and moved slowly on the bridge. This gave way and sank on one side, carrying the engine with it. Engineer Alex. McCaskell shoved to the throttle, jumped into the surging stream, and swam out. Val. Leeman, the fireman, followed, but, though a good swimmer, was drowned. It is thought that the force of the fall rendered him helpless. His body has not yet been recovered.

THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

ON THE TENNESSEE, January 19.—Skiffs, miniature gondolas, and hastily constructed rafts and canoes are the order of the day at Johnsonville, Tenn. The Tennessee river rose ten inches last night, and has been steadily rising all day, and there now seems but little doubt but what there will be as large an overflow as in 1875, if not greater. All of the lower portion of Johnsonville is entirely covered with water, with but the least exception, and families thus situated are leaving their homes. Many of the houses are already half filled with water, and others fast being surrounded. The elevator lacks but one and a half feet of having all of the floors in water. No boats have landed there since Sunday.

THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.

Nashville American, 19th.

There seems to be considerable uncertainty as to the points reached by the river in 1847. It is generally understood that the water has reached within two feet of the rise of that year by what is regarded old reliable marks. It is still insisted, however, that the present rise is as great as that of 1847, the channel having deepened since that time and hundreds of thousands of trees, which then stood in the lowlands, having been cut down, thus giving wider scope to the backwaters. The river was thought last night to be on a stand with a prospect of falling by noon to-day, notwithstanding the heavy rains that prevailed throughout yesterday.

The water extended yesterday from Front to Market on Broad street. The steamer Ella still continued to maintain her position over Front street at its intersection with Broad, having unloaded her cargo of lumber in the middle of Broad street. None of the steamers have ventured out from Nashville because they could not make landings on account of the high water. It was stated that steamers could only make landings at Clarksville and Dover, between Nashville and the mouth of the river. They will, consequently, neither go above nor below until a fall occurs in the river, as it would be useless.

A dwelling house floated past Nashville, yesterday, but it had no inmates, as far as learned. But few persons have lost their lives on account of the overflow. When it is considered that nothing less than fifteen hundred people have been forced to abandon their homes in Nashville and its vicinity, this is a matter of congratulation.

The board of health, through Dr. Richard Cheatham, the health officer, will endeavor to prevent the immediate removal of people to their recent homes, now inundated, until the dwellings have been pretty thoroughly dried out. Some of those forced summarily by the backwaters to leave their homes are crowded in houses in the vicinity of their dwellings, as many as a dozen being in one house.

The water was apparently stationary during most of the day. At 8 a.m. the Broad street guage read 51.60 feet; at 2 p.m. it read the same. These readings were made by Captain Patterson and Mr. Robert Ferguson. The readings from the signal service guage were: 51 feet 2 inches at 6 a.m.; 51 feet 2 inches at 1:20 p.m., and 51 feet 5 inches at 9 p.m. This shows a rise of three inches since 2 p.m. This second rise is, probably, due to the heavy rains of yesterday. The Ohio has fallen one foot and eight inches at Cincinnati and six inches at Louisville; the Mississippi, at Cairo, has risen ten inches; the Tennessee, at Chattanooga, has risen four feet. The total rainfall at Nashville from January 1 to date amounts to 9.91 inches.

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THE SMALL-POX.

A Mother's Devotion and a Mother's Fright.

NEW YORK, January 19.—One new case of small-pox was reported to-day. Hoboken has eight new cases. A woman there, stricken with the disease, gave premature birth to a child.

CHICAGO, January 19.—DeWolf, health commissioner of the city, says that unless the people protect themselves by vaccination, the small-pox will be rampant in the city, and not a woman or child will be safe here. Chicago has enough of its own, but the neighboring towns and states are doing their best to increase it. To-day seven tramps, broken out and covered with the filthy disease, came from other cities and walked into the health office. Dr. DeWolfe said it would not be surprising if those seven tramps had infected thirty people. To-night Joseph Akerman, who arrived in New York from Germany by the steamer Albion, walked into the health office with a very bad case.

A lady residing on Ohio street to-day discovered that her babe had been taken with the dread disease. As it would be death to the child for her to stop nursing it during its illness, she decided to remain with it, and was locked in a room with the little one, with absolute certainty of contracting the disease herself. Food is supplied her from the outside of the house.

A HANGING AT AUGUSTA.

A Brutal Murder to be Avenged by the Law.

To-day Anderson Jones, colored, will be hanged at Augusta for the murder of John G. Haralson in 1879. Haralson [illegible] a store at McBean, and one day he was found in bed murdered. The fatal blow had been inflicted with a hatchet, and the store had been robbed. After two convictions Anderson Jones ascends the scaffold to suffer for the crime. The evidence was all circumstantial, we believe, but the people of Richmond are very generally satisfied that the guilty party has been found. Much feeling against Jones is said to exist. A petition for executive clemency was sent up but Governor Colquitt declined to interfere. Within the past two days efforts have been made to get a respite, but the governor determined to let the law take it course. Yesterday Mayor May, of Augusta, sent the following dispatch:

A. H. Colquitt, Governor, Atlanta—I have been earnestly appealed to by a committee representing the friends of Anderson Jones, who is sentenced to be hanged to-morrow, to telegraph you for a respite for seven days, so that his friends may be heard in his behalf. ROBERT H. MAY, Mayor.

This dispatch failed to move the governor, and Jones will probably furnish Richmond county with a sensation to-day.

The Eventful History of a Check.

NEW YORK, January 19.—United States District Attorney Woodford to-day received a communication from the treasury department in regard to a government check containing [illegible] of indorsements, and authorizing him to [illegible] the same over to the national bank of Philadelphia and take their receipt therefor. It appears that on March 12, 1868, Paymaster Holmes, United States army, drew a check for $100, payable to the order of Thomas Dunlap, a private in a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. This check fell into other hands and they indorsed Dunlap's name and obtained the money. This check passed from hand to hand until it reached the National Park bank, of this city, who drew the amount from the sub-treasury. Dunlap about this time renewed his application for his money, and an investigation showed that the draft had been paid. By direction of the sub-treasury department a suit was brought against the Park bank and won by the government. By order of the court the check was entrusted to the Park bank, as a basis for a suit by them against the Philadelphia bank. The latter bank in turn applied for the check to be used as the basis of a suit against the indorser to whom they paid the money; the department has granted the request. The principle involved is a new one, as the government has never before permitted such papers to leave its possession.

What a Baltimore Priest Did.

BALTIMORE, January 19.—This afternoon, between three and four o'clock, Father Danenhaur, rector of St James' Catholic church, and Brothers Bernardine and Eberhardt, while sitting in a room in the pastoral residence, were startled by hearing the burglar alarm attached to the poor-box in the vestibule of the church. Brother Bernardine ran out and entered the church from the street and found a young man tampering with the box and seized him, but the man resisted. When Father Danenhauer and Brother Eberhardt came in through the church he broke away from Brother Bernardine, and, running up the gallery steps drew a knife and threatened any one who molested him. Brother Eberhardt, who had provided himself with a pistol, drew the weapon from the folds of his cassock and compelled the man to drop his knife and held him at bay until the arrival of the police. He gave the name of John Williams, and was committed for court.

A Fortunate Editor.

NEWPORT, R. I., January 19.—Judge Baker admitted the will of the late Mrs. Mary M. Bourne, Boston, to probate to-day. The bulk of the estate was left to Allen Thorndyke Rice, editor of the North American Review, who was her grandson, and who, in addition to receiving a legacy of $100,000, receives an equal share with the daughters in the remainder of the estate, which is valued at several millions.

A Falling Off in Exports of Breadstuffs.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The value of exports of breadstuffs for December was $13,800,128, against $18,826,243 for December, 1880. For the calendar year the value was $224,118,560, against $275,931,859 in 1880, a decrease of $51,918,299.

Silver in Arkansas.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., January 19.—A large party of capitalists left here this morning for the silver mines, thirty-five miles distant. A Californian is among the number and the object is for investment.

VACCINATING PRIMA DONNAS.

The Various Ways in Which Members of the Mapleson Opera Troupe Were Inoculated.

Philadelphia Press.

"You must bare your arm, Miss Juch, I assure you it will not hurt you in the least, a little tingling sensation and all is over."

A well known physician of this city was very busy yesterday with various members of Her Majesty's opera company. The fear of small-pox was rampant in the breasts of prima donnas and tenors, bassos and chorus, and even the gallant manager and his brawny son were waiting their turn in the green room of the Academy of Music, for inoculation with the safety-giving virus.

"I cannot allow you to disfigure my arms, Monsieur," was Mlle. Juch's exclamation as she drew back with prettily feigned horror from the doctor. "How can I look pretty on the stage if you put those great ugly scars on me; no, I will not have it."

"But Mademoiselle, consider the risk, small-pox could disfigure you altogether."

"Bah! Perhaps! But nevertheless you shall not spoil my arm, if you insist on vaccinating me—well, you must do it on a place where it will not be seen."

The doctor argued, but in vain, and finally the fair soprano suggested that the inoculation should be made on one of the main supports of her body when in an attitude of prayer; the portion of the right lower limb known to the student of anatomy by the latin name of synobus. Plainly, she would be vaccinated in one knee. To this the physician, after some demure consented, and the operation was performed. "Now, if it swells," said the prima donna, as the medical man bowed himself out of her presence, "I will hate you for always."

Each member of the opera troupe, whiie anxious to be insured against the dread disease, had his or her theory as to how the lymph should be applied to their bodies. Several were willing to allow their arms to be punctured; the majority, however, especially those of the fair sex, insisted on being vaccinated on the least conspicuous part of their persons. The knee, the calf of the leg, the wrist, the foot, and even the back of the neck had its advocates, and general commiseration and condolence is the order of the day. Del Puente was one of the wrist choosers, and eight of the ladies of the company bared a lower limb for the wound of the tiny lancet.

CONFEDERATE DEAD

Who Lie Buried in Loudon Park Cemetery.

Governor Colquitt has received the following letter which will be of interest to nearly all THE CONSTITUTION's readers as well as to nearly every citizen of the State. It explains itself:

Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate states in the state of Maryland, Baltimore, (41 Lexington street,) January 12, 1882.—His Excellency, Alfred H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia.—Sir: During the late war many thousand confederate soldiers died, in hospital or on the field, whose fate or place of burial has remained unknown to their families and friends. When prison hospitals were established in this city some ladies, aided by gentlemen, bought a lot in Loudon Park cemetery and buried the dead carefully keeping, as far as possible, a record of the names and states and commands to which they belonged. This lot is now under the care of this society of surviving confederates, and contains the remains of about 330 soldiers, representing every state in the late confederacy, provision has been made so that the lot shall be kept in order perpetually. I send herewith a list of the Georgia dead and those of unknown commands, respectfully suggesting that it be published in some newspaper with a request that it be copied by other newspapers throughout the state. Many may, in this way, learn that their relatives and friends are not unworthily lying in unknown or neglected places, and that their graves are honored and cared for by this association of their comrades.

Very respectfully your obedient serv't,
MCHENRY HOWARD, President.

Below is a list of the names of the soldiers whose commands are already known:

T E Hodges, company B, 2d Georgia; W Frederick, 3d Georgia; H P Taylor, company E, 7th Georgia; W H Thirgett, company C, 7th Georgia; W B Smith, company A, 7th Georgia; H F Orliff, company G, 11th Georgia; F H Carrell, company F, 13th Georgia; B F Ogletree, company I, 13th Georgia; J C Bryant, company B, 18th Georgia; H J Simons, company H, 21st Georgia; L D Watts, company D, 21st Georgia; S Lawson, company E, 22d Georgia; J Clemens, company G, 24th Georgia; D Teems, company G, 28th Georgia; L D Pierson, company F, 28th Georgia; J N Knaves, company G, 31st Georgia; J A Cochrane, company E, 41st Georgia; C Walker, company K, 49th Georgia; G R Elliott, company D, 53d Georgia; R Huckley, company I, 53d Georgia; E Carpenter, company B, 6th Georgia; A B Foster, company K, 69th Georgia; J C Cotter, company C, 92d Georgia; J B Bass, Phillips's legion; C J Walton, Georgia; J B Weller, Georgia; F Goodwin, Georgia.

The following were members of commands which cannot be located:

G P Blunt, company K; A N Patton, infantry; Lewis Norton, company K, Hawkins; R M Daniels, Archer's Batl; R H Parkinson, company B, Hood's; James McBride, company K; T M Manning, J Tomlinson, J G Weller, J B Tilley, J Scott, E B Gentree, C Irons, J Hasley, J Nolan, Jos Morgan, J R Robinson, J A Hagan, J R Crawford, P Wanzer, W Hanks, C B Beckman, D L Goodwin, T Spier, — Michall, — Parkes, — Hattman, — Gibbons, — Graham.

The Temperance Work.

From the grand worthy secretary of the Good Templars we learn of the organization of several new lodges within the last few weeks, the last of which is Columbus lodge, near Columbus, Ga. This lodge is numbered 534, that number of lodges having been instituted in the state [illegible] 1867 to the present date. Nearly one hundred thousand persons have been initiated during that time. This is the only temperance order that has kept up a continual existence. Among its members are some of the first men of the state, both in this city and elsewhere. Most temperance societies are short lived, but the Good Templars have grown and prospered until to-day it is recognized as the great power behind the present temperance movement over the land, and is no

Mr. H. G. Everett, of Savannah, is the G. W. C. T., With Mr James G. Thrower, of this city, as grand worthy secretary.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, January 19.—The senate to-day passed a bill to ratify and confirm the consolidation of the Richmond and Southwestern railway company with the Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio narrow gauge railway company, under name of the Richmond and Louisville railway company. This is the bill vetoed a few days since by the governor. The objectionable features set forth in the veto message having been eliminated, the bill having previously passed the house, now goes back to the governor.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

SHEFFLER—Mrs. J. Sheffler died to-day, 19th instant, at three o'clock, corner Farlie and Grubb streets.

Funeral services will be held at residence at three o'clock this afternoon, January 20th. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Henry E. Abbey respectfully announces
M'ME ADELINA
PATTI
—IN A—
GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.
—ON—
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 25, at 8:15 o'clock.
SUPPORTED BY
Signora Bettini, Signor Salvati,
Signora Dinsoni, Signor Lavilli,
M'lle T. Castellan, Signor Pinto and
SIGNOR NICOLINI.

The above artists will appear in the first part in a brilliant concert programme, after which will be presented with all the accessories of costume, scenery, and a

GRAND ORCHESTRA UNDER
SIGNOR D'AURIA.
The Third (3d) Act of Gounod's Famous Opera,
"FAUST."
MAD. ALDELINA PATTI as Maguerite
SIGNOR NICOLINI as ; : Faust.

Admission, $2.00; reserved seats, $2.00 and $3.00 extra, according to location; upper gallery, $1.00. Seats now at the Opera House, commencing at ten (10) a.m. daily.
jan18 d6t—18 19 21 22 24 25

TWO NIGHTS---ONE MATINEE.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, JAN. 20 & 21.
"When I say I can do a thing, I can do it!"—(Fresh).
316TH -- PERFORMANCE-- 316TH
The Master Comedian,
JOHN T. RAYMOND,
In his great impersonation,
FRESH!
THE AMERICAN.

New Scenery! New Costumes! New Effects! Supported by a specially selected company under the direction of Brooks & Dickson, as performed at the Park Theater, New York,

100 NIGHTS 100
THE FAMOUS HAREM!

Prices as usual. Reserved seats on sale at Phillips & Crew's music store, Wednesday, January 18th. 686—jan15 18 19 20 21

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
Monday and Tuesday, January 23 and 24.
APPEARANCE OF
FRANK MAYO
And his Mammoth Legitimate Company.
40 MEMBERS 40
Under the management of E. M. Gardiner,
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23,
First production here of the Grand and Romantic Drama, the Greatest Play of Alexander Dumas,
THE THREE GUARDSMEN
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24,
At the urgent request of Mr. Mayo's many friends, his original creation,
DAVY CROCKETT,
With a cast of unusual excellence

Prices as usual; reserved seats on sale at Phillips & Crew's Music and Book Store. jan18 d6t

GRAND EXCURSION.
FLORIDA, NASSAU, CUBA, MEXICO.
Personally Conducted by Mr. H. A. Callan.

LEAVE ATLANTA, FEBRUARY 7TH; FERnandina, February 8th; Nassau, 11th; Havana, 13th. February 21, embark for Vera Cruz, Mexico; February 26, arrive City of Mexico; March 12, arrive New Orleans; March 21st, arrive St. Louis; arrive Atlanta, March 23d.

Persons desiring to make part or all this excursion can find out all particulars and get circular by writing or calling on

MANN & JOHNSON,
No. 4 Kimball House, General Agents.
jan19 d2w—thur sat tues

LADIES
Are expected out in full force this afternoon and night. Weather is lovely for
SKATING
and no better exercise can be had.
SKATING EVERY AFTERNOON
2½ to 5, and
NIGHT 7 1-2 TO 10 O'CLOCK.
jan2[illegible]—dtf

Romero Coming.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 17, via Brownsville, January 19.—[Special.]—Hon. Matias Romero leaves for the United States Sunday. Notwithstanding he declined to be minister to Washington, it is generally supposed that he will have a special mission regarding the Guatemala questions.

Clarkson N. Potter's Sudden Illness.

ALBANY, January 19.—Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, while arguing a case before the court of appeals to-day, was seized with a severe illness, and had to be carried to his room in the Delavan. His physician says he is more comfortable to-night, and that no danger is to be apprehended.

Buildings Burned.

HAZLEHURST, Miss., January 19.—A fire Tuesday night burned five buildings. Loss $21,000, partially insured. Prent Matthews loses $12,000 on store and goods; insured for $6,000. H. A. Hagg, store and stock, $4,000; insurance $3,500. Other losses, $5,000. Insurance unknown.

An Ex-Governor Pays Out.

NAPOLEON, Ohio, January 19.—Ex Governor R. H. Scott has, by the payment of $500, compromised a suit for $10,000 damages brought by the mother of Warren G. Drury, the boy whom Governor Scott killed.

An Assignment.

PENSACOLA, January 19.—W. P. Corker made an assignment yesterday in favor of his wife as a preferred creditor. His liabilities amount to $15,000; assets, $7,500.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

To-day is set for the Haas-Wyly injunction case to be tried before Judge Hillyer.

The streets were crowded with ladies yesterday after the sun came out and dried the walks.

Wesley Scandrick was before Judge Butt yesterday charged with furnishing intoxicating liquors to minors. He was discharged.

Fred Mitchell was placed under bond by Justice Butt yesterday for his appearance to stand trial on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

Yesterday at the close of business hours the state of Georgia had in her treasury $1,029 206.31. This is a pretty fair showing for the empire state.

Bradford Dawston was before Judge Butt yesterday for a preliminary trial on a charge of stealing coal from the Central railroad. He was put under bond for his appearance.

Mr. Turner, of the department of the penitentiary, returned yesterday from a tour among the convict camps, where he has been redistributing some of the convicts.

Letitia Haynes, colored, was before Justice Pitchford yesterday charged with a crime which will be more thoroughly investigated at a higher court. She was placed under a bond of $100.

Yesterday Captain Irish, of the revenue service, returned to the city from a tour through Gwinnett county, where he captured a still, cap and worm, and arrested the owner, Monroe Grisham. The deputies are making things lively for the distillers now.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN
BROKER AND DEALER
IN ALL KINDS OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
Will Pay the Highest Market Price.
Office, No. 10 East Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.
WANTED.
10,000 State of Georgia 8 per cent
Bonds that Mature in
April, 1882.
dec1 3mos h of fi col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS. STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 19, 1882.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at..........par | Selling..........¼ pre

BONDS—

Confed'te bonds per $1000	..$2.00	@	Aug. City 7s	..110	@112
Georgia 6s	109	@111	Sav. City 5s new	87	@ 89
Ga. 7s, 1886	...108	@110	Macon City	... 97	@ 96
Ga. 7s, 1896	124	@126	Col. City	 78	@ 80
Ga. 7s, gold	...116	@118	Ga. R. R. 6s	...106	@107
Ga. 8s	110	@111	Cent. R. R. 7s	..113	@115
Western R.R. Ala. first mortgage	...116	@118	W & A R. Lessees; 10 pc. inc'e b'ds	...115	@120
Atlanta 6s	106	@102	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	 80	@ 82
" Water 7s.	111	@113	Class A small	80	@ 82
" City 7s	111	@113	Class B 5s	 97	@100
" City 8s	116	@118	Class C 4s	 83	@ 85
" 10s	108	@110			

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

RAILROAD STOCKS—

A & W P st'k.	85	@ 88	E T Va & Ga..	12	@ 13
do. scrip	 95	@ 97	Georgia	165	@167
At. & Char	 77	@ 80	Mem. & Char.	73	@ 76
Aug. & Sav	120	@122	North Car	 90	@ 95
Central	135	@140	Rich. & Dan	...132	@135
do. scrip	 93	@ 96	South Car	 25	@ 30
C., C. & Aug.	67	@ 70	Southw'n	125	@130

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 19—11a. m.—The stock market opened somewhat irregular but in the main ⅛@¼ per cent lower than yesterday's closing prices, the latter for Michigan Central and Missouri Pacific. Richmond and Danville, however, opened 2⅛ per cent higher at 200. In early dealings an advance of ⅛@1 per cent took place, the latter for Memphis and Charleston, which was followed by a decline of ⅛@⅞ per cent, Northern Pacific leading therein, while Richmond and Alleghany sold down 2¾ per cent at 33¾. At 12 o'clock there was a slight recovery.

NEW YORK, January 19—Noon—Stocks fairly firm. Money 6. Exchange—Long $4.82¼; short $4.86½. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet and unchanged.

Evening—Exchange $4.82½. Governments firmer and ⅛ per cent higher for 6s; new fives 102⅝; four and a half per cents 114¾; four per cents 118¼ Money 4@3. State Bonds fairly active.

Sub treasury balances:
Coin..........$74,561,000 Currency .....$ 4.523 000

Stocks irregular and tending down; closed firm.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	81½	Lou. & Nash	97
do. Class A small	81	Mem. & Char.	80
Ala. Class B 5s	100½	N. C., & St. Louis	86¼
do. Class C 4s	81¾	N. Y. Central	134¾
Chicago & N. W.	127½	Pittsb'g F.W. & C	135
do. Preferred	139⅜	Rich. & Allegany	33
Erie	41⅞	Rich. & Dan	198
East Tenn R. R.	15½	Rock Island	133¾
Ga. R. R	165	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	36⅜
Illinois Central	135⅛	do. Preferred	69½
Lake Shore	114⅞	Western Union	82

LONDON, January 19—1:00 p. m.—Consols—Money 100 5-16; account 100 5-16; Erie 42⅞.

PARIS, January 19—2:20 p.m.—Rentes 83f. 80c.

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 19, 1882

New York—The general condition of the cotton market is unchanged. At the opening futures ruled steady, but early in the day the market took a downward course which prevailed all day. In the afternoon the pressure was more severe, and considerable weakness was developed. The strength of the market seems well-nigh exhausted, and any further decline in quotations will have serious effects all over the country. At the close the market was barely steady for futures, but all indications point to a further immediate decline. Losses since the close last night amount to 6@8 points. The spot market is quiet and weak at 12c for middling.

Net receipts for five days 76.855 bales, against 110,361 bales last year; exports 49,219 bales; last year 100.659 bales; stock 1,157,326 bales; last year 901,330 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
January	11.98@12.00	January	11.95@11 97
February	12.13@12.14	February	12.06@12 07
March	12.41@12.42	March	12.31@......
April	12.61@12.62	April	12.51@......
May	12.79@12 81	May	12.67@12 68
June	12.92@12.93	June	12.81@12.82
July	13.03@13.04	July	12.91@12 93
August	13.13@13.14	August	13.03@ ......
September	12.48@12.49	September	12.41@12.43
October	11.82@11.83	October	11.75@11.78

Closed barely steady; sales 103,000 bales.

Liverpool — Futures closed weak. Spots — Uplands 6⅝d; Orleans 6¾d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 7,300 bales were American; receipts 12,909; American 10,600.

The tone of the local cotton market shows weakness, and any further decline in the east will cause a corresponding downward movement here. Prices cannot be sustained under a further decline. There is a good demand at lower prices, but thus far no quotable change has taken place. Receipts to-day amount to 201 bales, of which 16 bales were received from wagons. We quote: Good middling 11⅝c; middling 11¼c; low middling 10⅞c; strict good ordinary 10½c; good ordinary 10⅛c; ordinary 8c; tinges 10⅞c; stains 8@10c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	16	
Air-Line Railroad	113	
Georgia Railroad	34	
Central Railroad	17	
Western and Atlantic Railroad	3	
West Point Railroad	18	
Total	201	
Receipts previously	106,135	
Total	106,336	
Stock September 1	1,109	
Grand total		107,445

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments for to-day	200	
Shipments previously	75,688	
Local consumption previously	2,892	
Total		78,780
Stock on hand		28,665

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts to day	200
Same day last year	307
Showing a decrease of	107
Receipts by wagon to-day	16
Same day last year	36
Showing a decrease of	20
Receipts since September 1	106,336
Same time last year	105,281
Showing an increase of	1,055

The following table shows receipts at the ports from September 1 to date, compared with the same time last year:

Receipts from September 1 to date	3,444,361
Same time last year	3,763,430
Showing a decrease of	319,069

NEW YORK, January 19—The Post's cotton market statement in the last edition says: "Future deliveries at the first all showed but little change but at the second there was a decline of 2@4 points and subsequently a further loss of 3@4 points, making the decline since yesterday of 6@10 points for the leading months. Low sales at Liverpool had their natural effect and some long cotton is thrown overboard, holders losing patience."

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 19—noon—Cotton in moderate inquiry and freely supplied; middling uplands 6¾; Orleans 6⅞; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 12,909; American 1,400; uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 6 23-32; February and March delivery 6¾; March and April delivery 6 13-16; April and May delivery 6 27-32; May and June delivery 6⅞; July and August delivery 6 31-32; futures opened dull.

LIVERPOOL, January 19—1:30 p. m — Middling uplands 6¾; middling Orleans 6⅞; low middling uplands 6⅝; good ordinary uplands 6⅜; ordinary uplands 5⅞.

LIVERPOOL, January 19—1:00 p. m.—Sales of American 7,300 bales; uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 6 29-32.

LIVERPOOL, January 19—4:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 6 23-32; March and April delivery 6 25-32; April and May delivery 6 13-16.

LIVERPOOL, January 19—5:00 p.m—Uplands low middling clause January and February 6 11-16; February and March delivery 6 13-16; March and April delivery 6¾; April and May delivery 6 25-32; May and June delivery 6 27-32; June and July delivery 6⅞; July and August delivery 6 15-16; futures closed weak.

NEW YORK, January 19—Cotton easy; middling uplands 12; middling Orleans 12 5-16; sales 713 bales; net receipts 3,880; gross 4,179; consolidated net receipts 16,877; exports to Great Britain 4,179; to France 771; to continent 2,667.

GALVESTON, January 19—Cotton firm; middling 11⅝; low middling 11¼; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 755 bales; gross —; sales 450; stock 92,575; exports to continent 885; coastwise 3,648.

NORFOLK, January 19—Cotton steady; middling 11⅞; net receipts 2,506 bales; gross —; sales 1,038; stock 46,707; exports coastwise 1,532.

BALTIMORE, January 19—Cotton steady; middling 11⅞. low middling 11⅜; good ordinary 10½; net receipts —; gross 317 bales; sales —; to spinners 150; stock 56,518.

BOSTON, January 19—Cotton dull; middling 12; low middling 11⅝; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 868 bales; gross 1,263; sales none; stock 9,470.

WILMINGTON, January 19—Cotton firm; middling 11⅝; low middling 11 1-16; good ordinary 10 3-16; net receipts 537 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 12,052.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19—Cotton steady; middling 12⅛; low middling 11½; good ordinary 10½; net receipts 86 bales; gross 560; sales to spinners 152; stock 16,096.

SAVANNAH, January 19—Cotton quiet; middling 11⅝; low middling 10 15-16; good ordinary 10 1-16; net receipts 2,943 bales; gross —; sales 1,800; stock 95,298; exports to continent 1,725; coastwise 4,085.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19—Cotton steady; middling 11⅝; low middling 11¼; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 3,749 bales; gross 4,167; sales 5,500; stock 388,225; exports coastwise 581.

MOBILE, January 19—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 11⅝; good middling 11⅛; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 655 bales; gross —; sales 1,600; stock 40,820; exports coastwise 1,054.

MEMPHIS, January 19—Cotton firm; middling 11½; net receipts 309 bales; gross 379; shipments 597; sales 1,100; stock 97,536.

AUGUSTA, January 19—Cotton steady; middling 11⅛; low middling 10⅝; good ordinary 10; net receipts 538 bales; shipments none; sales 1,098.

CHARLESTON, January 19—Cotton firm; middling 11¾; low middling 11½; good ordinary 10⅞; net receipts 868 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 75,973; exports coastwise 775.

PROVISIONS GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 19, 1882.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

WHEAT.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
February	1 29¾	1 30⅜	1 29½	1 30⅛
March	1 30¾	1 31⅜	1 30½	1 31⅛

PORK.

February	17 30	17 35	17 22½	17 35
March	17 52½	17 72½	17 47½	17 72½

Flour, Grain and Meal.

BALTIMORE, January 19—Flour firmer but without quotable change; Howard street and western superfine $4.25@$4.75; extra $5.25@$6.00; family $6.25@$7.90; city mills superfine $4.50@$5.25; extra $5.50@$6.25; family $7.50@$7.75; Rio brands $7.00; Patapsco family $8.25. Wheat, southern quiet and steady; western higher; southern red $1.36@$1 42; amber $1.42@$1.46; No. 1 Maryland $1.44½@$1.46; No 2 western winter red spot $1.40@$1 40½; January $1.40 bid; February $1.41⅝@$1.41¾; March $1.44¼@$1.44⅝. Corn, southern steady; western firmer but dull; southern white 60@70; yellow 75@76. Oats dull and easier; southern 49@52; western white 50@51; mixed 49@50; Pennsylvania 50@51.

ATLANTA, January 19—Flour—There is no quotable change in the market; we quote fancy $8.00@$9.25; extra family $8.00@$8.25; family $7.50@$7.75 Wheat—Chicago—The market for several days past seems well backed by a strong tone, and, while there is no particular tone progressing, the steady upward march has installed life and energy in the general market, and the appearances of the months as they closed to-day seems much refreshed and indicate much firmness. Local market is unchanged; No. 2 $1.53@$1.63; there is no demand for seed wheat. Corn—The market is nominally quiet; we quote white 95c; yellow 90c. Oats—Choice red rust proof seed 90c; firm; feed 65c; upward tendency. Meal—95c@$1.00. Grits—$5.50.

NEW YORK, January 19—Flour, southern steady with a moderate business; common to fair extra $5.25@$6.30; good to choice extra $6.35@$7.87½. Wheat opened ½@¾c higher but afterwards became depressed and lost the advance, closing at about best prices of the day; ungraded spring $1.06@$1.35; ungraded red $1.29@$1.45; No. 2 red $1 41½@$1.41¾; ungraded white $1.30@$1.42½; No. 2 red January $1.41¼@$1.41¾. Corn opened strong but afterwards declined ½@¾c, closing stronger; ungraded 68@71. Oats ¼@½c lower and heavy; No. 3 48@49. Hops quiet; yearlings 12@22; New York 20@28.

CHICAGO, January 19—Flour steady and firm; common to choice western spring $4.50@$6.75; common to fancy Minnesota $5.25@$7.75; patents $7.50@$9.25; winter wheat flours, fair to choice $6.50@$8.00; fancy $8.00; low grades $3.50@$5.00. Wheat unsettled but generally higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.29⅜ cash and January; $1.29¾ February. Corn unsettled and lower; 62 cash; 60⅝@60¾ January; 60⅞@61 February. Oats steady with fair demand; 43½ cash; 43⅝ January; 43¾ February.

ST. LOUIS, January 19—Flour easier on upper grades; triple extra $5.50@$7.50; family $6.15; choice to fancy $6.45@$7.10 Wheat opened higher but declined; No. 2 red fall $1.41⅛ cash; $1.43⅛ February. Corn lower; 65½ cash; 65⅞ January; 65 February Oats lower; 45½ cash.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19—Flour strong; superfine $4.50@$4.75; treble extra higher at $6.00@$6.25; high grades higher at $6.50@$7.75. Corn quiet; yellow 81; white 86. Oats scarce and firm; prime 57.

CINCINNATI, January 19—Flour in good demand; family $6.25@$6.50; fancy $6.75@$7.50. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter $1.40. Corn, demand fair with prices higher at 65¾@66. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 48.

LOUISVILLE, January 19—Flour steady; extra $5.00@$5.50; choice to fancy $7.50@$8.00. Wheat quiet at $1.37. Corn steady; No. 2 white 73½; do. mixed 67½. Oats quiet; No. 2 white 50; do. mixed 48½.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, January 19—Lime—Market firm but steady. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, $1.00; less than car-loads $1.10; Rosendale cement $2.50 ₩ bbl or 300lbs neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots $1.75; less than car-load $1.25@$2.50; Portland cement, car-load lots, $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined,") car-load lots, $2.50; in smaller quantities $2.75@$3.00; land plaster ("new fertilizer") car-load lots $2.50 ₩ bbl; less than car-load $2.75@$3.00; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA, January 19—Paper—Trade active; prices steady. Manilla No. 2 10@12c ₩ lb; No. 2 7½@8c ₩ lb; No. 3 6½@7c ₩ lb; good wrapping 4@6c ₩ lb; straw 3½@3¾c ₩ lb; burlap bags, 2 bushels, 8¾@9½c; second-hand 5@7½c; bran bags 11½@14½c.

ATLANTA January 19—Leather—Market active for manufactured goods. We quote leather as follows: hemlock sole, best quality, 27@29; hemlock, G. D., 24@25; hemlock, P. D., 22@23; whiteoak sole 36@42; harness leather 35@40.

ATLANTA, January 19 — Plastering Hair — Active; Georgia 20@25c ₩ bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 ₩ M; less quantities $2.75 ₩ M.

ATLANTA, January 19—Hides — Dry flint 12@12½; dry salt 10@11; wet salted 6½. Fur skins in demand.

ATLANTA, January 19—Wool—In fair demand; washed 28@33; unwashed 20@23; burry 10@15.

NEW YORK, January 19—Wool firm but rather quiet; domestic fleece 36@50; Texas 14@31.

NEW YORK, January 19—Rosin firm at $2.35@$2 40. Turpentine stronger at 55¼.

ATLANTA, January 19—Salt—Ground Liverpool $1.10; Virginia $1.10@$1.25.

ATLANTA, January 19—Barley—$1.75@$1.80: in good demand.

ATLANTA, January 19—Peas—Clay $1 25@$1.40; white $2.50.

ATLANTA, January 19—Tallow—5@6c; demand fair.

ATLANTA, January 19—Beans—None on market.

ATLANTA, January 19—Bran—$1.30; firm.

ATLANTA, January 19—Hay—$1.30@$1.35.

ATLANTA, January 19—Iron Ties—$1.75.

ATLANTA, January 19—Bagging—10c.

Provisions.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19—Pork, market bare. Lard quiet; refined, tierces, 11½; kegs 12. Bulk meats shoulders higher; loose 6¼; packed 6 60@6⅝; clear rib and long clear weak; packed 9.40@9.50; short clear 9⅝@9¾. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 8; clear ribs 10½@10⅝; long clear 10⅝; short clear 10¾. Sugar-cured hams firm; canvassed 11@12½.

CHICAGO, January 19—Dressed hogs dull and lower at 7.25@7 30. Pork unsettled and generally lower; $17.20@$17.25 cash; $17.27½@$17.30 February. Lard easier; 11.00@11.05 cash; 11.07½@11.10 February. Bulk meats steady with a fair demand; shoulders 6.40; short ribs 9; short clear 9¼.

ATLANTA, January 19—Clear Rib Sides—Prices remained steady under a fair trade; we quote 9⅝@9¾c Bacon—Inquiry moderate for sides; sugar-cured hams are firm but steady at 14½@15c. Lard—Easier at quotations; best leaf at 14½c; refined 12½@13c; cans 13@14c.

NEW YORK, January 19—Pork, trade moderate; old mess spot $16.75@$17.00; new $17.62½@$17.75. Middles dull and weak; long clear 9. Lard opened firm but afterwards declined 5c, closing strong at a shade over yesterday's prices,

BALTIMORE, January 19—Provisions unchanged; mess pork $18.25. Bulk meats, shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 7⅛@9¾. Bacon, shoulders 8⅝; clear rib sides 10⅝; hams, 12¾@13½. Lard, refined, 12¾.

LOUISVILLE, January 19—Pork steady at $18.25. Lard nominal. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 6¾; clear ribs 8.9; clear sides 9¾. Bacon scarce and firm; clear ribs 10¼; clear sides 10¾. Sugar-cured hams 12½.

ST. LOUIS, January 19—Pork quiet at $17.25. Lard nominal at 11.. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6.10; clear ribs 8.90; clear sides 9.15. Bacon scarce; shoulders 7½; clear ribs 9⅞; clear sides 10¼.

CINCINNATI, January 19—Pork quiet at $17.50. Lard easier at 11. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders 6⅜@6¼; clear ribs 8.80@9. Bacon steady; shoulders 7½; clear ribs 10; clear sides 10¼.

Groceries

ATLANTA, January 19—Market quiet at quotations. Coffee — Steady; Rio 10½@15. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 25@30; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Standard A 10¼; granulated 11; cut loaf 12; powdered 12; white extra C 10½; yellow C 9¼@9¾; market about bare of New Orleans sugar. Molasses — Black strap 30. Syrup—Fair 45; prime 55; choice 60. Teas—Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and gunpowder 4@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English breakfast 35@75 Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25. Crackers — Firm; we quote milk 9c; Boston butter 8½c; pearl oyster 9c; soda XX 6½c; do. XXX 7c; cream 9c; lemon 10c; molasses cakes 9½; ginger snaps 10c. Candy—Assorted stick 13c. Mackerel—Firm; No. 2 bbls $9.00; ½ bbls $5.00; kits 85; No. 1 $12.00; ½ bbls $6.50; kits $1.10. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 13½; no light weight on market. Matches—$3.00. Soda, in kegs, $4.00@$4.50; in boxes, 5c. Rice—Steady; choice 8c; prime 7½c; fair 7c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio 8¾@13¼. Sugar quiet and weak; common to good common 6¼@6½; prime to choice 7½@7¾; yellow clarified 8¼@8⅝. Molasses in good demand at full prices; common 40@43; prime to choice 53@61. Rice steady with a good demand; Louisiana ordinary to choice 5@7.

NEW YORK, January 19—Coffee dull; Rio 8½@10¾. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 7⅜@7½; refined weak with demand fair; standard A 8¾@8⅞. Molasses, foreign dull and nominal; New Orleans in good demand and higher at 56@65 for fair to fancy. Rice firm and in good inquiry; Carolina and Louisiana 5¼@7¾.

BALTIMORE, January 19—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair 8¾@10. Sugar dull; A soft 9½.

CINCINNATI, January 19—Sugar easier; hards 9⅞@10¼; New Orleans 6¾@8.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, January 19— Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified $1 25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jaimaca $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, January 19—Whisky quiet at $1.16; combination sales of finished goods of 820 barrels on a basis of $1.16.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19—Whisky steady; western rectified $1.00@$1.16.

LOUISVILLE, January 19—Whisky steady at $1.15

BALTIMORE, January 19—Whisky firm at $1.17½.

ST. LOUIS, January 19—Whisky steady at $1.17.

CHICAGO, January 19—Whisky steady at $1.18.

Dry Goods

ATLANTA, January 1 —Trade is very dull, and there is nothing in sight at present which suggests any improvement. Prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Solid prints	6
Fancy, new designs	5
Fine brown shirting	3 @ 6½
¾ brown shirting, standard	5½@ 9
⅞ brown shirting, standard	6½@13
4-4 brown sheeting, standard	7½
⅞ brown drills, standard	8
¾ bleached	5 @ 9
⅞ bleached	6½
4-4 bleached	6½@12½
6-oz. white osnaburgs	8½@ 9½
8-oz. white osnaburgs	10½
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	9½@
Cambrics	6½@ 7
Ticks, mattress	7
Ticks, feather	13
Yarns	90

Drugs Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, January 19—The market is quiet and steady, and no change occurred to-day. Indigo, best, 75@90; madder 14@15; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 8@9c; alum 4@5c; cochineal 90c; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; asafoetida 35; opium, gum, $4.50@$5.00; quinine $2.10@$2.25; calomel 75c@$1.00; blue mass 75; morphine $4.00; chloroform $1.10@1.25. Kerosene oil in bbls. 15c; castor oil $1.40@$1.50 gal; linseed oil, raw, 70@75; boiled 70; lard oil 90@$1.25, owing to quantity; sweet oil $1.00@3.50; tanner's oil 60@70; lubricating oil 25@40; turpentine 60. White lead 7@8½; furniture varnish $1.25@$1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.50; furniture glue 18@25; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.00@$3.25 case of 4 dozen; putty 4½@5; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle grease 75@$1.00 dozen. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45 per cent; quicksilver 60@75; shellac 55@60.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, January 19 — The market is well stocked. Apples—Choice eastern $5.00. Lemons—$4.50@$5.00 ₩ box. Oranges—$6.00@$7.00 ₩ bbl; $3.00@$3.50 ₩ box. Cocoanuts—$5.50 ₩ 100. Pineapples—None. Bananas—$1.00@$2.50 ₩ bunch. Figs—18@20c. Raisins, new ₩ box $3.00; new London $3.25; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants 7½@8c. Cranberries—None. California Pears—$6.00@$7.00 ₩ bbl. Citron—26@28c. Almonds—22@23c. Pecans—16c. Brazils—10c. Filberts —15@16c. Walnuts— 16c. Peanuts—Owing to the short crop of last year and the speculation now on foot, prices have advanced and the market is held firm; Tennessee 7c; North Carolina 7c; Virginia 10c; roasted 1½c ₩ lb extra.

Tobacco

ATLANTA, January 19—There is not much change in the market in the way of quotations, though business, as is generally the case at this season, is extremely quiet; we quote the market as follows: lowest grades 40; medium 42@50; extra medium 52@58; fine 11 and 12-inch 58@65; extra fine and fancy 75@85; Stultz AAAA $1.00; natural leaf 95; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 90; Cook's extra leatherwood 90; Lucy Hinton 58; Lucy Lawson 52; shellroad 55; fine-cut pails 70@85. Smoking Tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55; other brands and grades 40@50. Snuff—Lorillard's in jars 62; 2-oz. packages $11.70 ₩ gross; Railroad Mills in jars 55; Mrs. Miller's 55.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, January 19—The market remains firm and fairly active. We quote as follows: Horse-shoes $4.75; mule $5.75; Horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron-bound hames $5.00@$5.50. Trace-chains $10.50. Ames' shovels $10.50. Haiman's plow hoes 5¼c; Haiman's plow-stocks $1.75. Spades $10.50@$13.00. Axes $8.00@$10.00 ₩ doz. Cotton cards $5.00. Well-buckets $4.50. Cotton rope 18. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 3½ rate. Plow steel 5c; cast-steel 15c. Nails, $3.50 rate; firm and in active demand. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ₩ lb 10c; painted 9c. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.25. Bar-lead 8c; shot $2.00.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, January 19—Market quiet and steady Eggs—Active and firm at 25c. Butter—Fancy 27½c; active; choice 25c in good demand; low grades steady at 15@20c. Sweet Potatoes—90c@$1.00 ₩ bu; in good demand. Dressed Poultry Demand active; we quote as follows: chickens 8@10c; turkeys 12@12½c. Irish Potatoes—Choice eastern $4.00@$4.25 ₩ bbl; Tennessee $3.50@$3.75. Dried Fruit—Peaches—Peeled 10@16c; unpeeled 4c; apples 4c. Wax—20c. Onions—$4.00@$4.50 ₩ bbl. Cabbage—5c. Feathers—Choice 55c; prime 50; no demand for second-hand. Cheese—13½@15½.

Live Stock

CINCINNATI, January 19—Hogs firm; common and light $5.25@$6.50; packing and butchers $6.45@$6.90.

ROME RAILROAD CO. OF GEORGIA

OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT
AND PASSENGER AGENT,
ROME, GA., January 5, 1882.

Change in Schedule,

COMMENCING MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1882, the trains over Rome Railroad will connect at Kingston with trains leaving Atlanta at 5:10 a.m. and 2:50 p.m., arriving in Rome at 9:05 a.m. and 6:50 p.m.
JAS. A. SMITH,
General Passenger Agent.

Georgia, Fulton County—Fred. Krogg versus L. Sturgis et al.—Bill etc., in Superior Court of Fulton County. Fall Term, 1881—To W. P. Orme, Octavus Defendaffer and Simon J. Kamp. YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED, PERSONALLY or by attorney, to be and appear at the Superior Court, to be held in and for said county, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to answer the plaintiff's bill, as in default thereof said Court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Honorable George Hillyer, Judge of said Court. this 31st day of October. 1881.
C. H. STRONG, Clerk.
A. A. MANNING, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jan3--d1am4m jan3 feb2 mar3 apr2

UNDERTAKERS.

H. M. PATTERSON, Undertaker,

No. 18 Loyd St., Markham house block, Atlanta, Ga.
KEEPS FULL LINE OF METALIC AND WOOD Caskets and Coffins, Burial Robes, etc., of best manufactures. Fine hearses and carriages at reasonable prices. Prompt attention to telegraphic and all other orders, day and night. A perfect embalming process. Located opposite telegraph office and passenger depot.
G. R. BOAZ, Proprietor.
687 jan15 1yr

CHARLES H. SWIFT
UNDERTAKER,
47 LOYD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE assortment of Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets, and a full line of Wooden Caskets and Coffins. Prompt attention given to calls by day or night, and Funerals attended to in any manner desired. Elegant Hearses and Carriages furnished at moderate prices.
Embalming a specialty.
Located within a few yards of the Union Passenger Depot. All orders by mail or telegragh will be reted with promptness and dispatch. nov9d3m

The People Appreciate Merit
EAGLE AND PHENIX
Columbus, Ga.
SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST
SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS
BALL SEWING THREAD
1878 1879
Production Doubled. Again Doubled.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Hartwell Railroad Company will be held in Hartwell, Georgia, at noon on the twenty-first day of this month, for the purpose of electing new officers.
jan 12 td W. R. STEPHENSON, Secretary.

Morton's Saponaceous Ointment, Prepared by W. T. Morton, West Point, Ga.

CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES ARISING FROM impurities of the blood, such as tetter, ringworm, scald-head, saltrheum, erysipelas, pimples or blotches on the skin chapped hands, syphilis and piles, burns, scalds, fever, sores and neuralgia. Removes dandruff from the scalp. No article has ever been discovered that leaves the skin so soft and white, or cures burns or scalds so quickly, as the Saponaceous Ointment.

ATLANTA, GA., December 31, 1881.
This is to certify that we were relieved of rheumatic pains by one application of Morton's Saponaceous Ointment and rheumatic compound combined. G. W. Hill, Britton Waters, at John M. Hill & Co., 16 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga.; Samuel Prioleau, of the firm of John M. Hill & Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

I take pleasure in stating that I was relieved of severe pains in neck, by W. T. Morton's Saponaceous Ointment and Rheumatic compound.
December 31st, 1881. E. T. ENGLAND.

This certifies that I have known W. T. Morton and known of his compounds for several years in his immediate community, and his remedies are there considered as a household necessity.
WM. M. TAYLOR,
with the firm of M. J. Taylor & Co.
Atlanta, Ga., January 2d, 1882.

Morton's Rheumatic Compound, or Morton's Relief, will cure rheumatic and all other pains.

Morton's Relief is good for toothache, cramps, chills, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, running off at the bowels, etc. It is very stimulating. Every bottle certifies itself! For sale by all druggists. Circulars sent on application. For sale by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Walter Taylor, Dr. Bradfield. and other druggists. jan6 d3m

DISSOLUTION--NEW FIRM

THE FIRM OF C. W. BRUNNER & CO., DOING business in this city, was dissolved on the 1st instant, by the withdrawal of C. W. Brunner.
C. W. BRUNNER,
J. W. BRUNNER.

We will continue the Commission Produce business in this city, at the old stand No. 28 Peachtree street, and solicit a continuance of [illegible] patronage so liberally bestowed on the [illegible].
jan19 d2t J. [illegible]

FOR S[illegible]

1,000 Tons Kainit or [illegible]
,000 Tons Dissolved Bone [illegible]
2,000 Tons Acid Phosphate.
H. P. RI[illegible]OND, A[illegible]
jan17—d2w [illegible]

[illegible]
OF ST. LOUIS, MO
Which were totally Destroyed by Fire
May 28th and September 21st, 1881,
ARE REBUILT!
Orders are solicited for
Strictly Pure White Lead and Red Lead,
Cold-Pressed & Pure Dark Castor Oil,
Raw & Double Boiled Linseed Oil.
jan19—d3m thur sat tues 5thp

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1882.—W L Stanton, administrator on the estate of Sylvanus L Morgan, has applied for leave to sell the lands of said deceased.

This is, therefore, to give notice to all persons concerned, to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
389jan8—d1aw4w

ANDREWS'S
Parlor Folding Beds,

BURR PAT. IMPROVED.
15 styles. Elegant, comfortable. Save room rent. Bedding folds out of sight. (See cut.) W. M. Scott, the Gent's Furnisher, 11 and 13 Whitehall, Southern Agent.
888 nov29 -tf 5thpsun

DR. P. R. COURTNEAY,
Veterinary Surgeon,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETerinary Surgeons, England, 216 East Hunter street, above King street, Atlanta, Georgia. Horses and cattle treated for lameness and sickness. All orders promptly attended. Large stables of horses attended by yearly contract. Lameness of horses a specialty.
845 nov20—dtf sun

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1882.—S. B. Hoyt, Guardian of Rosalie Maupin, represents that he has fully discharged his trust, and prays for letters of dismission. All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in February next, else letters of dismission will be grented the applicant.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
386 jan8 d1aw4w

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office. January 7th, 1882.—James Swann has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of Alfred Austell, jr., a minor of said county.

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else said application will be granted
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
391 jan8 law4w

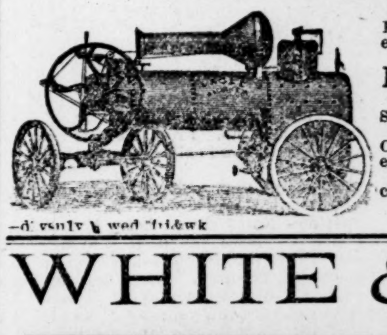
FURNITURE.

CHEAPEST FURNITURE HOUSE IN GA.,
AN ABSOLUTE FACT!
25 CAR LOADS
FROM THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS
One Thousand Complete Suits, ranging from
$18.00 TO $1.000.00

THESE MUST BE SOLD.

Wardrobes, Side Boards, Book Cases, Hat Racks, Sofa Lounges, Easy Chairs, Divans, Marble and Extension Tables, Spring Beds and Mattresses, besides the handsomest assortment of
EBONY & ART FURNITURE
IN THE SOUTH.
WITH 150 ELEGANT PARLOR SUITS
These goods are strictly first-class and in them, as in many other articles in my immense ware-rooms
DEFY COMPETITION.
P. H. SNOOK.
66 jan1—d1m sun wed fri 6thp

COTTON GINS.



I HAVE ON HAND AND ON WAY, FRESH FROM THE Factory, an immense stock of COTTON GINS, ENGINES etc., of various first-class makes.
I Sell Gins at $2.25 per Saw
Superior to others selling at $3.00 to $3.50 per saw.
I can save you money on Engines, Cotton Gins, Feeders, Condensers, Presses, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines Saws, etc.
Give me a trial is all I ask to convince you. All my Machines are fresh—no old stock.
S. F. PERKINS,
32 and 34 W. MITCHELL STREET.
—d[illegible] wed fri&wk

WHITE & MILLER

Genlera Agents for C & G Cooper's
PLAIN, PORTABLE, TRACTION
—AND—
STATIONARY ENGINES, SAW MILLS
GRIST MILLS, SMUT MACHINES, ETC.
Also for the Hamilton Stationary and Monarch Portable, Traction and Road Engine. These latter guaranteed to draw 4,000 feet of lumber, or 20,000 pounds of freight over ordinary roads. Also the Eclipse and Merchant Saw Mills, manufactured at these works. The machinery of these two houses has no superior in the United states. In stock and for sale:
CIRCULAR SAWS, SOLID AND PLANER TOOTH
—AND—
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
of all kinds.
WHITE & MILLER,
Cor Broad and Hunter sts, Atlanta, Ga.
oct2—d6m sun thurs&w6m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SIMPLEST
LATEST IMPROVED AND MOST POPULAR
OF ALL SEWING MACHINES, is THE
LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME.

200 000 SOLD YEARLY.
Parties visiting this city during the Great EXPOSITION are cordially invited to call at our office and inspect
THE NEW HOME.
Comparison with other machines solicited.
JOHNSON, CLARK & Co.,
25 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.
H. C. PEEPLES, Manager.
oct25—d3m

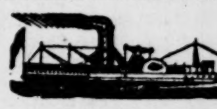
HIGH ARM, AND NEW IN EVERY RESPECT
THE NEW No 4 VICTOR SEWING MACHINE
EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION OF DESIRABLE QUALITIES.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Victor Sewing Machine Co.,
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
Southern Office No.8 N. Charles st., Baltimore, Md
dec16 d&w3m

FOR SALE.
A LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, STOCK AND Vehicles, all in good order—corn, hay and fodder to last six months. This is the only stable between Dalton and Cartersville. A business that pays well, and will be sold at a bargain.
Address JAMES M. HARLAN,
Calhoun, Ga.
jan5 d1m

New Peachtree Street Store,
No. 108.
I AM NOW RECEIVING A NEW SELECT STOCK of Fancy Family Groceries at the above number, which I offer to my customers at the lowest prices. Your orders respectfully solicited.
J. D. CLEATON,
989oct 16 d3m 2tawk sun thur 108 Peachtree

STEAMSHIP LINE.

SPEED, COMFORT
AND
ENJOYMENT.
FAVORITE ROUTE FOR PASSENGERS.
Merchants and Miners Transportation Company.



Semi-weekly line from Baltimore and Savannah. First-class steamships, fast, safe, reliable and comfortable.
Leave Baltimore for Savannah, every Wednesday and Saturday.
Leave Savannah for Baltimore, every Tuesday and Friday.
Two hundred miles of sea travel saved by taking this route.
The trip on the magnificent Chesapeake bay, the rival in beauty and grandeur of the far famed bay of Naples, is rendered interesting and enjoyable by the superb scenery, and numerous points of prominence.
Passage—Cabin, $15.00, including meals and state rooms. Second cabin, $12.50, including meals and state rooms. ROUND TRIP, $25.00.
Freight as low as by any other route.
For further information, apply to
JAMES B. WEST & CO.,
64jan1 1m 114 Bay street, Savannah, Ga.

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED for Curbing, Flagging and Stepping Stones, until 5 p m, 23d January, 1882. Bids are to be addressed to the Commissioners of Streets and Sewers and left at the City Engineer's office, where specifications can be seen. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
W. H. VENABLE,
JOHN BERKELE,
M. E. MAHER,
Street Commissioners.
jan15 7t

COAL, COAL.
I AM OFFERING HARD COAL—THE FREE-burning White Ash, Egg—from Pennsylvania mines, at $8 50 per ton in car load lots, delivered in Atlanta. Send your orders at once to
JESSE WILDER,
Brunswick, Ga.
jan14 d1w

PROF. J. H. VAN STAVOREN
Portrait and Landscape Painter,
Has Removed His Studio to
NO. 73 1-2 WHITEHALL STREET, WHERE HE has fitted up rooms suitable to display his works of Art, and has the largest exhibition of Oil Paintings that was ever before seen in the city, consisting of full length, life-size Portraits of eminent men, lovely women, and beautiful children.
The public are cordially invited to call. Prof. Van Stavoren is now prepared to instruct a limited number of pupils the Art of Portrait or Landscape painting.
may25 dtf

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nov12—d2w&then d 2½ m sat tues thur

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Chicago correspondents. F. A. BEERS & CO., 114 Salle street. dec12—d3m tues thur sat

LOCAL TIN-TYPES.

FROM OUR REPORTERS' POCKET CAMERAS.

Yesterday in the City—What was Done and Said by Home-Folks and Strangers--The Gossip of the Town as Taken on the Fly--In and About the Courts and Departments.

STEALING A WATCH.—Yesterday morning Harry Thornton's room, on Pryor street, was entered by a thief, who succeeded in pocketing a fine silver watch which Mr. Thornton had thoughtlessly left in his trunk.

A SOUTH CAROLINA FAILURE.—The records at Bradstreet's mercantile agency yesterday morning showed that Hill & Agnew, dealers in dry goods, etc., at Donaldsville, South Carolina, have failed. Their assets are put down at $600, while $2,500 are their liabilities.

FERRALL'S SORE ARM.—Private advices from Frank Ferrall, the pleasant and successful manager of John T. Raymond, the great comedian who will present Fresh, the American, at DeGive's to-night, state that he (Frank) is now carrying his left arm in a sling, and that every time he meets a friend he says, "Keep to the right, I'm vaccinated."

BRAINED BY A MULE.—While a drove of mules were being driven from the Macon depot to a livery stable up town yesterday, a dog began running after and annoying them. The sport amused the dog, but bothered the mules, until a gentle kick from one of the long-eared quadrupeds scattered the canine's brains over the street.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.—At the Knights of Temperance hall, 9½ West Mitchell street, there was a pleasant social entertainment last night. The exercises consisted of music, readings, addresses, etc, and were of a most pleasing character. The Knights of Temperance is a new organization recently organized in Atlanta, and is meeting with unprecedented success.

A BAD RUNAWAY.—About noon yesterday a horse hitched to a buggy, in which there were two ladies, took fright on Pryor street near Mitchell, and ran away. When near Formwaldt the buggy was upset and the ladies thrown out. One of them escaped uninjured while the other was less fortunate. The injured lady is Miss Foster, and her injuries consist of a broken arm and an ugly scalp wound.

IMPROVING.—The many friends of Chief Connolly will be pleased to learn that he is improving, and that he will in all probability be out again in a few days. For two weeks now this official's efficient service has been lost to the city, and his return to duty will be hailed with pleasure. Since leaving the field Chief Connolly's arduous duties have been faithfully and efficiently discharged by Captain Starnes, who is pronounced one of the best police officers in the south.

JONES—EDDLEMAN.—Last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 13 South Simpson, Mr. William Jones was married to Miss Annie M. Eddleman, the Rev. Dr. Foute officiating. Mr. Jones is well known in Atlanta and has many friends who wish him and his bride a pleasant voyage through life. Mrs. Jones will continue the center of a large circle of friends she has won by her pleasant manners since Atlanta has been her home.

A FINE YIELD OF BUTTER.—Mr. J. B. Wade's Jersey cow, Tenella, on his farm near Atlanta, has recently made the finest yield of butter ever made in the south. He made twenty-two pounds one ounce and a half of butter from the milk taken in seven days nly a few cows in the world ever beat this record, and they were older cows and in their prime when it was done. Tenella is from the celebrated Pansy strain, and is only four years old and now has her third calf. Mr. Wade has had large offers from California to Maine for this cow, but she is not for sale.

MOVING UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.—The property owners on Washington street, from Alabama street to Crumley street, are the first to petition the street commisioners under the late amendment to the city charter, to have their street macadamized in first-class order. Brick pavement and rock curbing will also be placed along each side of that street as soon as the contractors can furnish it. The property owners on Alabama street are talking about having the Belgian block stone pavement laid from Whitehall to Loyd street.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.—On Wednesday last at 12 o'clock Mr. A. L. Gaither, of Covington, was married to Miss Mollie Rosser, of Fulton county, the Rev. Dr. Oslin officiating. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents near this city and was witnessed by a large number of friends. After the ceremony the bride and groom accompanied their friends to the dining hall, where a most elegant repast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Gaither left the same evening for their home in Covington, where they will receive the congratulations of many friends.

CAUGHT IN A STORE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, while Officers Manley and Bone wers patroling the lower end of Decatur street, they discovered a negro man emerging from Mr. Tom Buchanan's store, and at once proceeded to grapple him. When taken in the negro appeared to be greatly frightened, and all the way to the station-house plead for his liberty. At the station-house he gave his name as George Ellis, and before being locked up was identified as a negro by that name who is wanted in DeKalb county for burglary. The officers will not prefer a charge against him here, as he did not succeed in getting anything from Mr. Buchanan's store, but will hold him until the DeKalb county officials call for him.

HOODLUMS.—A crowd of drunken negro boys amused themselves on Wheat street, near Bethel church, last night, by throwing stones and sticks at the pedestrians and passing street cars. This outrageous conduct was continued until the intelligence of the same reached police headquarters, and when the policeman who was detailed to infest the locality put in an appearance the hoodlums took to their heels and flew. There is a gang of roughs that assemble on this street, and by their insolent conduct greatly disturb the citizens who reside along that street. During the past few months more men with bruised faces and bleeding heads have been brought to police headquarters from Wheat street and Jackson street than from any other thoroughfare in the city.

VACCINATING THE JAIL BOYS.—Yesterday Dr. Boring, the county physician, was busy vaccinating the inmates of the Fulton county jail. Every man, woman and child in the place was treated to a dose of the preventive, and the doctor thinks he has done a thorough job. There was but one prisoner who objected to the operation, and he soon gave in. He was a boy about eighteen years of age, and when the doctor's mission was first made known he began a rehearsal of all the profanity embraced in the catalogue. When his turn came he still clung to his refusal, and it was not until Jailer Green threatened him with close confinement that he gave in.

WAKING UP KIRKWOOD.—A negro man created an excitement in Kirkwood night before last by assuming the role of an outlaw. A little before dark he entered the residence of Colonel Warren and demanded something to eat, and then walked leisurely through the house cursing and abusing every one who came under his observation, and even threatening to burn the house. From Colonel Warren's he went into several other residences where he executed the same programme and finally wound up his matinee by declaring he would burn the town. His operations were so extended that he aroused the citizens and his arrest was the result. He was then turned over to the boys of the Kirkwood school who conducted him to Decatur, where he was jailed.

THE BROAD WILL CASE.—Editors Constitution: Not a word about the Broad will case, or any one in any way connected with it, ever appeared in your paper with my knowledge, consent or procurement. And now, let me ask you, is it fair that, having published just what you pleased about that case, you should at this late day open your columns, not to facts or argument, but merely that a low, characterless scamp may call me names in the hearing of respectable people.

In stating my grounds for a postponement of the Broad case, I remarked to the court that I had been informed, since the case was set for a hearing, that J. B. Scarratt, one of the witnesses to the will, had been convicted of forgery and perjury in Albany, N. Y., and that I desired time to get the record. My informant told me he had once a copy of the record in this city, and that several persons besides himself had seen it. Therefore I expected to be able to procure it within a reasonable time.

How far the facts will verify the statement made to me will appear in due season.

E. F. HOGE.

AN UGLY WOUND.—Early yesterday morning a rumor of the killing of a colored man came floating down Marietta street, and in a short while a CONSTITUTION representative was tracing it to its source. After wading through much mud and asking many questions, the faberite found himself in the neighborhood of Lynch's rock quarry, where he learned that the rumor had its origin in a desperate fight which occurred at 9 o'clock in that locality. It appears that Jim Ivers and Franklin May, two colored lads of about twenty, have been paying their respects to Miss Mary Abbott, a colored girl, who resides on Magazine street. Night before last Ivers called to see Miss Abbott, but finding May there left swearing vengeance upon both. Early yesterday morning he sought May as he was going to his work, and opened the war by calling him sundry pet names. May resented the insult and a regular rough and tumble ensued. May came up on top and began pounding Ivers with his fist when the latter drew his knife and slipped along his adversary's abdomen with almost fatal results. The blade entered near the navel and come out near the hip making a wound of about seven inches in length. After the cutting Ivers went to May's home on Smith street and informed May's mother of his condition and whereabouts. Friends were at once sent for him and by noon the wounded boy had been removed to his home and had received medical attention. The wound though an ugly one is not considered dangerous. The knife only opened the skin, and although the entrails were hanging out none of them were injured and May will doubtless recover in a few days. After telling May's folks where to find him Jones skipped out and no trace of him has yet been secured.

ADELINA PATTI, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.—Atlanta, Ga., next Wednesday evening, is to be honored by the presence of the world's greatest lyric artist, Adelina Patti, and her company, which consist of the following: Signora Bettini, Signora Dinsoni, Mlle. Teresa Castellar (the latter a distinguished violonist), Signor Erneste Nicolini, Signor Salvati, Signor Pinto, Signor Montegriffo, Signor Gorno, with the aid of a grand orchestra of selected instruments from the Philharmonic society, of New York, under the baton of Signor D'Auria.

All those who have a love for music and, let us add, who can afford it (for there are many of the best and most appreciative whose purses are too low for the Diva's prices), are anxiously awaiting Wednesday evening next, when the renowned Patti will give her concert in this city. Concerning what she is now as a singer we could only speak by report and by echoing the voice of fame.

That she has not crossed from Europe before was largely due to her fear of the ocean, and also to her ability to obtain such fabulous sums from foreign managers that she could not possibly expect to exceed them even in the American gold mine. That she will be here—whether purely as a commercial venture upon her part or not—is a matter of congratulation to the music lovers of Atlanta, Ga. For it is not probable that she will ever be heard again with as much pleasure as at present. If only our young aspirants for vocal fame the country over will hear her and regard what she does as the best and cheapest lesson they ever had it will be well for them, for they must remember they will have an opportunity of hearing one who as a singer, as a vocalist, as a prima donna, as a womon extraordinarily gifted for the interpretation of music, must be awarded the palm of superiority which will be everywhere cheerfully accorded her, for in exquisite phrasing and, above all, in the musician-like use she makes of her phrases Mme. Patti is something more than a merely great singer—she is a perfect artiste.

The Courts.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 19, 1882.

Atlanta circuit.. 35

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 11. Gordon vs Mitchell. Complaint, from DeKalb. Argued.

Van Epps & Calhoun, for plaintiff in error. Chandler & Thomson, for defendant.

Court adjourned until 9½ a m to-morrow.

Drovers will find best accommodations for stock and a good market for their sale at Jere. Hollis' Stables, corner Fourth and Poplar streets, Macon, Ga. 1t

WANTED—A pair of second-hand trucks. Scipile & Sons. 1t

WHEAT Dealers make Money with W. T. SOULE & CO., 130 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulars.

JEWELRY.

STILSON, JEWELER,

RELIABLE GOODS AND BOTTOM PRICES,

53 WHITEHALL STREET.

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PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

Rheumatism Neuralgia

Sprains, Pain in the Back and Side.

There is nothing more painful than these diseases; but the pain can be removed and the disease cured by use of **PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.**

This remedy is **not** a cheap Benzine or Petroleum product that must be kept away from fire or heat **to avoid danger of explosion,** nor is it an untried experiment that may do more harm than good.

PAIN KILLER has been in constant use for forty years, and the universal testimony from all parts of the world is, **IT NEVER FAILS.** It not only effects a permanent cure, but it relieves pain almost instantaneously. Being a purely vegetable remedy, it is safe in the hands of the most inexperienced.

The record of cures by the use of **PAIN KILLER** would fill volumes. The following extracts from letters received show what those who have tried it think:

Edgar Cady, Owatonna, Minn., says: About a year since my wife became subject to severe suffering from rheumatism. Our resort was to the PAIN KILLER, which speedily relieved her.

Charles Powell writes from the Sailors' Home, London: I had been afflicted three years with neuralgia and violent spasms of the stomach. The doctors at Westminster Hospital gave up my case in despair. I tried your PAIN KILLER, and it gave me immediate relief. I have regained my strength, and am now able to follow my usual occupation.

G. H. Walworth, Saco, Me., writes: I experienced immediate relief from pain in the side by the use of your PAIN KILLER.

E. York says: I have used your PAIN KILLER for rheumatism, and have received great benefit.

Barton Seaman says: Have used PAIN KILLER for thirty years, and have found it a *never-failing* remedy for rheumatism and lameness.

Mr. Burditt writes: It *never fails* to give relief in cases of rheumatism.

Phil. Gilbert, Somerset, Pa., writes: From actual use, I know your PAIN KILLER is the best medicine I can get.

All druggists keep PAIN KILLER. Its price is so low that it is within the reach of all, and it will save many times its cost in doctors' bills. **25c., 50c.,** and **$1.00** a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

july5—d&w1y november december january whole next read mat

DYE'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT.

30 DAYS TRIAL ALLOWED.

DYE'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT.

Pat'd June 13, 1876

WE WILL SEND, ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL,

DR. DYE'S Electro-Voltaic Appliances TO MEN

suffering from **Nervous Weaknesses, General Debility,** loss of nerve force or vigor, or any disease resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES, or to **any one** afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Spinal Difficulties, Kidney or Liver Troubles, Lame Back, Ruptures, and other Diseases of the Vital Organs. Also WOMEN troubled with diseases peculiar to their sex.

Speedy relief and complete restoration to health guaranteed. **These are the only Electric Appliances that have ever been constructed upon scientific principles.** Their thorough efficacy has been practically proven with the **most wonderful success, and they have the highest endorsements** from **medical** and **scientific men,** and from **hundreds who have been quickly and radically cured by their use.**

Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet, giving all information free. Address,

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

june—d1y sun wed fri&wky1

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GINGHAM UMBRELLAS

Are made from the only Positively Fast-Color Gingham not rendered rotton or tender in the process of Dying. AT WHOLESALE ONLY BY

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MRS. MARY MADDEN

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jan12—dtil feb14

WANTED — MANUFACTURING CONCERN wants a business man in Atlanta, and in every city (not already taken.) A few hundred dollars necessary to pay for goods on delivery after orders have been secured for the same: $150 per month profit guaranteed. The most searching investigation solicited. A. S. ARNOLD & CO., 1293 Broadway, New York. jan13 6t

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MEANS'S HIGH SCHOOL, 76 NORTH FORSYTH street, Atlanta, Ga. Exercises will be resumed January 2d, 1882, and continue 24 weeks. No attempt is made to popularize the school by advancing pupils more rapidly than is consistent with thoroughness. But every student receives individual attention and is promoted according to his acquirements. Our course of instruction is so arranged that the mind may be developed systematically and successfully by mastering those studies first which are simplest and leaving the more abstract and difficult till later. Mathematics, English composition and penmanship receive special attention. French is taught by a native of France and a graduate of the university of Paris. Much care has been taken to secure the greatest possible proficiency in every branch of instruction. It is our purpose to let nothing that the teacher can do for the good of his pupil go undone. Pupils are prepared for junior class of any college in the state. There is also a special course for young men who wish a business education.

For Catalogue address

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CAPTAIN C L. FLOYD,
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THE DIAMOND DYES.

ONLY 10 CENTS FOR ANY COLOR.

The Simplest, Cheapest, Strongest and most brilliant Dyes ever made. One 10 cent package will color more goods than any 15 or 25 ct. dye ever sold. 24 popular colors. Any one can color any fabric or fancy article. Send for color wanted and be convinced. Fancy cards, samples of ink, and p'k'g. dye, all mailed for 10 cts. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

apr4—d&w1y nx rd mat no45

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THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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Will make things livey this week in his

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Immense stock, grand assortment of the well-known makes and marvelously low prices. See the following and gather therefrom that great information desired by all, namely,

WHERE TO BUY THE BEST & CHEAPEST GOODS

800 pairs Men's Kip Boots from $2 upwards. 500 pairs Men's French Kip Boots at $3, worth $5. Men's best French Calf N. O. box and plain toe Boots only $3 50, worth $6. Men's hand-sewed Congress at $4 75, worth $7. Men's French Calf Congress Button or Buckle, all styles, at $3 50, worth $5 1,200 pairs of Men's Shoes, different styles on Bargain Counter, at $1.25. 600 pairs Men's Shoes, Congress and Buckle at $1.50,

BARGAIN COUNTER

700 pairs Men's fine Shoes, Congress, Button and Bals., at $2, Bargain Counter. 2,610 pairs Ladies fine Kid and Goat Button Shoes at $2, worth $3, 1,270 Ladies extra fine Kid Button Shoes at $3, worth $5. 765 Ladies Goat Button Shoes reduced to $1.25. 642 pairs Misses Goat front lace Shoes reduced to $1--EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. 1,350 pairs Misses Kid Button Shoes at $1.25, worth $2. 2,341 Child's Goat and Kid Button Shoes at $1, worth $1.50. Men's Slippers reduced to nearly

HALF PRICE

Never since Atlanta has been a city has such remarkable bargains in the Shoe line been offered Don't think of buying a single pair of

BOOTS, SHOES OR RUBBERS

until you examine this stock. The stock of Shoes is by far the largest and best assorted in the south, contains nearly all the celebrated makes at prices that would seem ridiculously low in the eyes of any shoe dealer.

Bear in mind that Shoes kept in this store are not such as are usually sold in Dry Goods stores. No shoddy or imperfect Shoes kept—nothing but first-class, good reliable goods at

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61 WHITEHALL, AND 66, 68 AND 70 BROAD STREETS.

MILLS, STEAM ENGINES, ETC.

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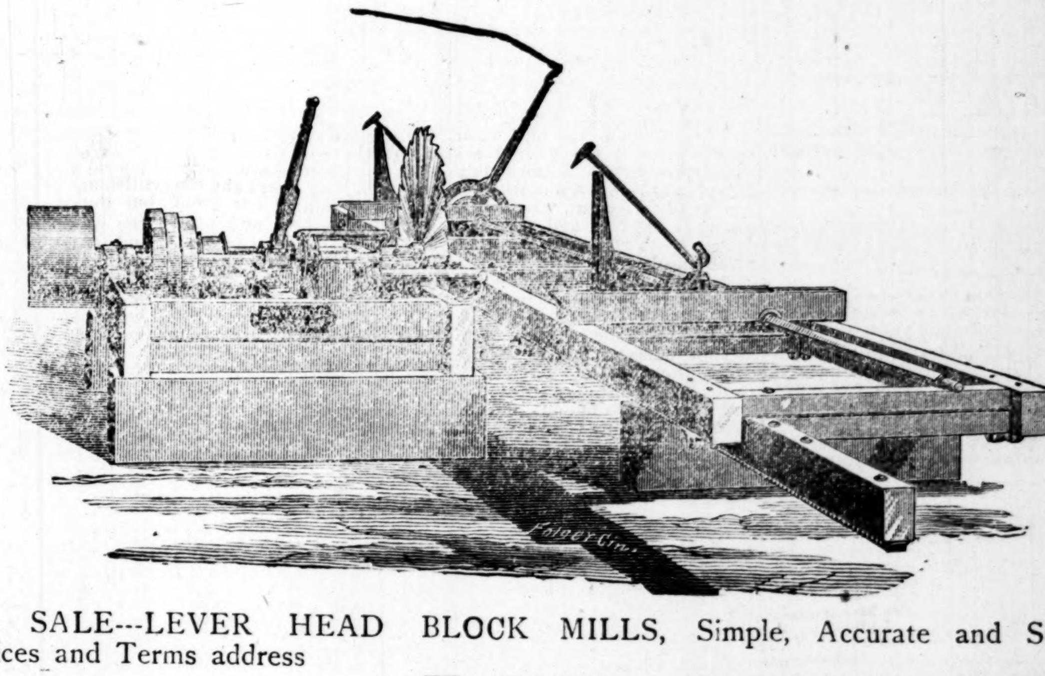

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jan6—dtf

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CORTICELLI SPOOL SILK

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FOR ART DESIGNS IN OUTLINE.

FLORENCE KNITTING SILK

FOR GLOVES, STOCKINGS, WRISTERS AND EDGINGS.

AN ILLUSTRATED 32 PAGE PAMPHLET, "HOW TO USE FLORENCE KNITTING SILK," SENT TO ANY ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF A 3 CENT STAMP.

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MANUFACTURERS OF FERTILIZERS, HAVE on hand a large lot of high grade Acid Phosphate, which they will sell cheap for prompt shipment. Importers of German Kainit.

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RESIDENCES IN ATLANTA, ANY SIZE AND LOCATION. FARMS NEAR ATLANTA AND IN ANY PORTION OF GEORGIA. MILLS NEAR ATLANTA. VACANT LAND IN AND NEAR ATLANTA

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oct21—dtf

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Does the water in your town or city need Filtering? If so, go at once to McBride & Co's and secure right to manufacture the "GateCity Stone Water Filter." Without a doubt it is the best Filterer in the world. Every Druggist and Liquor Dealer must have one.

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COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6¾d; in New York, at 12c; in Atlanta at 11¼c.

Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, local rains and partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from northeast to southeast, higher barometer, slight changes in temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, January 19, 10:31, P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.24	47	42	N. W.	Gent.	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.27	53	...	W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Palestine	30.24	40	35	N. E.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.17	[illegible]	46	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Indianola	......	....	...	....	......	....	....
Key West	30.17	75	...	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.23	48	...	N.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.25	47	45	W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Port Eads	......	....	...	....	......	.00	....
Pensacola	30.22	51	47	N.	Light	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.22	66	...	N.	Light	.00	Clear.

NOTE—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 2 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 9 to 14 inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 59, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

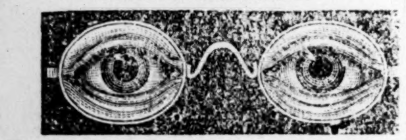
ATLANTA, GA., January 19, 1882.

TIME.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
6:31 a. m.	30.13	50	50	N. W.	Fresh	.09	Lt. rain.
10:31 "	30.25	47	44	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	......	....	...	....	......	....	....
2:31 "	30.21	53	45	W.	Fresh	.02	Fair
6 31 "	30.23	55	42	N. W.	Gent.	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.54	47	42	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar	30.197	Maximum ther	56.0
Mean daily ther	50.3	Minimum ther	47.0
Mean daily humid	84.7	Total rainfall	.11

H HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

CENTENNIAL BUILDING.



For superior quality of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in Gold, Silver and Steel, you wil find the place at No. 5 Whitehall street. Be not induced to pay high prices for inferior goods. I guarantee a perfect fit of every pair I sell, and as I only keep the very best of Lenses in White and Tinted, guarantee every pair to give satisfaction for four years. Give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

A. F. PICKERT,
Wholesale and Retail Jeweler.

jan8-dtf 8th p un wea

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

A meeting of the Commercial Brotherhood will be held at the Kimball House breakfast room on Friday, January 20th, 1882, at 8 p m. All commercial travelers are cordially invited to attend.

L STEWART, President.
M. F. AMOROUS, Secretary. jan19 d2t

ATLANTA, GA., January 20th, 1882.
Gate City Lodge, No. 346, Knights of Honor, meets to-night at 7:30 o'clock. Officers elect for the ensuing year will be installed. Visiting brethern are fraternally invited to meet with us. Candidates for initiation will take due notice

R. A. VARNEDOE,
jan20—d1t Reporter.

PERSONAL.

Max Alterman, of Nashville, is at the Markham.

G C. Stewart, of Griffin, is stopping at the Markham.

Charles Newell, of Washington City, is making his headquarters at the Kimball.

E. D. Herring, of Baltimore, is at the Kimball.

Mrs. Ed Haile, of Columbus, is a guest of the Kimball.

In the Keeping of the State.

There hangs in the executive office at the capitol a sword which has been in the keeping of the state since 1817. In that year the legislature directed that it be purchased and presented to Colonel Daniel Appling as a mark of Georgia's gratitude for his deeds of gallantry. The sword cost twelve hundred dollars. All the mountings of the handle and scabbard are of pure gold. Before it was ready for presentation Colonel Appling died and left no heirs. The state then decided to become the custodian of the sword, and for sixty-five years it has hung in the executive office.

Skinny Men

'Wells's Health Renewer,'' greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. $1, at druggists. Depot Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta

Local Notes

—Ask your druggist for the S. C. M. C. American Star Soft Capsules.
feb3—d1y thur sun tues

—H. R. C. means Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure. It is the only remedy known that will cure Rheumatism—no matter of how long standing. It acts thoroughly on the blood and muscles and eradicates every taint of disease. Try it and you will never regret it. Sold by Hutchison & Bro., 4? Whitehall.
86 feb13—dtf sun tues thur

Francis, Simms & Co.

New Hardware Firm, wholesale and retail, 42 Peachtree street, will be open 15th January. Call and see them. jan3-dtf

HOT MOLASSES BLACK WALNUT CANDY AT 10½ A.M. TO-DAY other Candies hot every half hour. at PHELPS' CANDY KITCHEN.

jan20—d1t 8thp 2dcol

The Post-Appeal

Is the best afternoon newspaper published in the South. The issue of yesterday was remarkably good and is a fair sample of what it will continue to be in the future. d1t

Don't fail to attend the lecture by Rev. Dr. Boggs to-night, 7:30 o'clock, at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 49½ Whitehall street. All are invited.

Struck with a Pick.

MACON, GA., October 10, 1881.

Dear Sir—Several years ago one of the city's mule was struck just below the left eye with a pick. The application of all known remedies failed to benefit it, and the sore continued to grow in size and malignity. Having assumed a cancerous condition, it eat into the eyelid and extended for four or five inches down the face, exposing the bone to view. In this condition the sore was considered incurable and the mule given up to die. At this time I commenced using Sanodine on it. Six packages made a perfect cure, and the mule to-day is as valuable as any belonging to the city. I consider Sanodine the best medicine in the world for all kinds of sores, and take pleasure in recommending it. Yours respectfully,

JAMES A. SIMPSON,
Street Overseer.

Price, 50c. All druggists. jan15—d1w

BULLETS FOR TWO

WAS WHAT THE M. & B. RAILROAD HANDS CALLED FOR.

A Little Liquor and a Lot of Temper End in a Big Row, in Which One Negro is Instantly Killed and Another Badly Wounded—The Coroner Investigates the Matter.

Early yesterday morning Coroner Hillburn received a note from "Camp Lynch," a point on the Macon and Brunswick road, about four miles from town, asking him to repair to that place as soon as possible in order to inquire into the causes leading to the death of a negro man who had been engaged on the works at that point and who was represented as having been killed the night before by a pistol shot.

About ten o'clock the coroner reached the place designated in the note, and after securing a jury began a survey of the field.

In an old tent on the side of a hill, just beyond the Clark university, he found the dead negro with two bullet hole in his right side, and in a tent near by another negro man with one bullet hole in his left shoulder and another under his right eye. He also found about forty negro men in a state of intense excitement over the death of the one and the wounding of the other.

The dead man was Alexander Butler, and the wounded darkey was Holt Ayers. They had both been engaged on the railroad works at "camp Lynch," and the death of the one and the wounding of the other was due to a general row which occurred Wednesday night on the hill, where they were found by the coroner.

During the course of the inquest about a dozen witnesses were examined but they either knew very little about the affair or were averse to telling it. It seems, however, that among the darkeys who are working on the road at "Camp Lynch" there is or was a division. One faction seems to have been headed by Lewis McDermott and Alex. Butler, while Holt Ayers was the recognized leader of the other wing.

Ayers, with his wing, occupied tents on the hill near the commissary, while Butler and McDermott and their friends had a home nearer the county road and about four hundred yards from the commissary. Wednesday evening when the hands 'knocked off'' they all took a drink and separated, part going to their tents on the hill and part to the wigwams by the road. About 8 o'clock McDermott left his friends and went to the commissary, where he remained for a short while and then started back to his home. In returning he passed through Ayers's camp and by Ayers's tent, and when near Ayer's tent threw a rail which he had upon his shoulders on the ropes. This aroused Ayers's anger and he ordered McDermott to leave. McDermott declined to comply with the mandate, and began cursing Ayers terribly. The noise attracted the attention not only of Ayers's associates, but of the white bosses and the commissary, who come out to find Ayers and McDermott preparing for a fight. Mr. Wynn, the commissary, with great difficulty succeeded in quelling the row and inducing Ayers to return to his tent and McDermott to go to his quarters. Ayers obeyed quietly, but McDermott was only induced to leave after the greatest amount of persuasion had been used, and when he did leave it was with the remark, "I'll go get my crowd and pistol and come back and kill the — rascal."

This remark aroused Ayers's camp and considerable talk was indulged in, but the cooler heads accepted the advice of the white men, and an equilibrium had about been established when McDermott, accompanied by Butler and two or three others, re-entered the camp, calling loudly for Ayers.

Ayers was sitting in his tent upon a powder keg, and responded to McDermott by saying: "I don't want any fuss with you. Go away and leave me alone." But the words were hardly uttered, when McDermott appeared at the door of Ayers' tent, and thrusting his pistol in, fired. The ball took effect and Ayers sprang to his feet and with a pistol in his hand rushed out into the midst of the crowd.

At the entrance to his tent he faced Butler, who has been considered the bully of the camp, and in a few seconds the two were at it hot and heavy. Ayers tried to shoot Butler but the pistol would not respond to his desires, and throwing it away he grabbed his adversary. In the tussle Ayres stepped in a hole and fell. Butler dropped upon him and about the time the two reached the ground several pistol shots were fired. Immediately after the firing began Butler relinquished his grip upon Ayers and crying out, "Oh, God, I'm killed," sprang to his feet and fell to the ground dead. Ayers staggered to his feet and said: "Help me, boys, I'm shot."

These two exclamations cast a spell over the mob and in an instant the hill was as quiet and still as Butler's heart. Lights were brought from the commissary and an inventory of damages taken. Butler was found upon the ground dead. There were two bullet holes in his body, and an examination of the wounds showed that either one would have produced death. One entered the body just under the right arm and ranged upward towards the neck. When a probe was inserted it was found that it had passed through the upper lobe of the right lung, and that it would of itself have caused death. The other ball entered just above the lower rib on the right side, and when probed was found to have gone toward the left shoulder. His body was carried into a tent near where he fell and placed upon the boards.

Ayers was found to be bleeding profusely from two wounds; one was in the left shoulder and was inflicted while he was sitting in his tent. McDermott, who is known to have fired this shot, is a very tall negro, and as Ayers was sitting down the course of the ball can be easily conjectured. The other wound was received when Ayers was on the ground under Butler, and was just under the right eye. In addition to coloring his face badly it caused it to swell to unusual proportions. The ball passed clear through the jaw and knocked out two teeth. It was found in Ayers's mouth.

The evidence failed to ascertain who fired the shots that killed Butler. It was pretty well established that McDermott and Ayers were the only persons who had pistols and it was equally well proven that Ayers threw his gun away when it failed to go off and then grappled Butler. From the evidence adduced the impression was created that McDermott's pistol made the two holes in Butler's body, as well as the two that will give Ayers lifetime scars.

After the shooting McDermott left the battle-field, and going to his quarters, went to bed. No effort was made to arrest him, and early yesterday morning he skipped out. He is a stout yellow negro. His face is badly pitted with small-pox. His nose is remarkably large. He wore no beard, was about twenty-seven years of age, would weigh 180 pounds, and was about 5 feet 9 inches tall. When he left the camp he was dressed in a dark brown suit.

Butler was as large and fine a specimen of manhood as one ever sees. His muscles were unusually large and his strength was simply astonishing. He knew his power and bossed the camp. Like McDermott, his associate, he was a perfect tyrant.

Ayes is a small negro and has a good reputation. His wounds, though disagreeable, are not considered dangerous.

Butler's body was turned over to Undertaker Cargile for burial.

After hearing the evidence, the tenor of which is indicated in this article, the jury returned the following verdict:

CAMP LYNCH, January 19.—We, the jury impaneled and sworn to inquire into the cause of the death of Alec Butler, colored, find from the evidence adduced that he came to his death from two pistol shots, both taking effect in the right side and ranging upward towards the left shoulder and either shot would have produced death. And we are satisfied from the evidence that Lewis McDermott is the man that did the shooting, and we further recommend that he (McDermott) be arrested and brought to justice.

JAMES E. LYNCH, Foreman,
F. A. HILBURN, Coroner,
J. M. BORING, M.D., County Physician.

A RASCAL FOILED

In His Villainous Attempt to Outrage a Young Lady.

About noon yesterday, as Captain Starnes was sitting in his office glancing over the criminal record for the past week, a colored boy entered and handed him a note, at the same time saying, "Please answer."

Opening the note, the captain glanced at the signature and was no little surprised to find that the author was the proprietress of a questionable house. But this surprise was not lessened when the note was read, and leaping to his feet the captain was about to respond in person, when Captain Bagby entered and said:

"I have just met a gentleman who lives about nine miles from the town, and who is here on a delicate and important mission. He is a physician and is well known in this county and is searching for his daughter who left home yesterday with a man whose standing in the community in which he resides is good. The doctor tells me that his daughter was stopping with a friend near her home and that yesterday morning a man went to the house where she was and told her that he, her father, had said she could come to town with him. She came and neither have yet returned. He sent his daughter no such message as he hears she received and is terribly uneasy about her. He has enlisted Officer Baird, to whom he has given an accurate description of both his daughter and her companion. Now what shall I do about it?"

"Why, help him work the case, of course," replied the acting chief. "But, see this," he added, handing the note he had just received to Captain Bagby. "Now I will see," continued Captain Starnes, "what this means and then help you with this matter," and picking up his stick he was soon in the house from which the note came.

"You want me?" asked the captain, as the keeper of the house entered.

"Yes" she said, "here's a note I received a while ago. I think you ought to try to catch the scoundrel, and have sent for you in order to put the matter in your hands."

The captain took the note. It was written on a sheet bearing the Air-Line house card, and was a foul production. The writer in rude language informed the woman that he was in town with a young lady and that he desired to introduce her.

The note was couched in language too bold to reproduce here, and the work it contemplated was hellish. It aroused the captain's ire, and with a remark more profane than classic he left the place avowing his purpose of using every exertion to block the game whose blackness is darker than ebony. The note he carried with him and in thinking of the case as he walked to the station house, Captain Bagby's story had escaped his mind, and when he met that official and handed him the note he remarked, "Here's something darker than h—l itself. Pitch into it and block the game."

Taking the note, Captain Bagby glanced at it and as he finished reading, said: "This is the case I spoke to you about. See, here's his name. This is the man that came away with the doctor's daughter. They are at the Air-Line house. Let's go at once," and away the industrious duet of police captains went.

At the Air-Line house they ascertained that a lady and gentleman answering the description given by the young lady's father had been there, but had gone. They came the day before and the gentleman registered and wanted one room, but the clerk was suspicious and vetoed the request. They left the hotel yesterday, and although it is not known where they went, it is generally believed that they have returned to the young lady's home. The father, at any rate, so thinks, and yesterday evening went in that direction. The note which gave the game away through the woman to whom it was written bears the signature in full of the writer and is now in the custody of the chief of police. It speaks for itself, and tells more than columns could.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRESH.—John T. Raymond will produce his new play of the above name at DeGive's opera-house Friday and Saturday nights and at matinee Saturday afternoon. Fresh is a dashing, adventurous young American stock broker, who loves, marries and rescues from the harem an Egyptian princess, the Paris finished daughter of Mehemet Ali, the chief officer of the khedive of Egypt. This occurs at Nice, and the marriage not fulfilling the requirements of the law, the princess is spirited away. Fresh follows her, and after many adventures in and about the harem of the ex-khedive at Naples, rescues her just in time to save her from becoming the slave of Ali. The play gives ample opportunity for the display of Raymond's peculiar humor, and furnishes a basis for a vast amount of hearty laughter.

FRANK MAYO.—On Monday the above-named gentleman, supported by his well-selected and talented company of forty members, will produce Dumas's drama, "The Three Guardsmen." On Tuesday evening he will appear in his original creation, "Davy Crockett." Mr. Mayo is too well and favorably known to require newspaper indorsement. He is undoubtedly supported by the best company on the road.

SALE OF PATTI CONCERT TICKETS.—We are gratified to state that a sufficient number of tickets have been sold to insure the appearance of Madame Patti at DeGive's opera house, Wednesday night. To parties who have not yet supplied themselves with tickets, we will say that there are as yet a fair number of desirable seats untaken, but as the weather has improved, it is more than probable they will all be spoken for to-day.

VOKES FAMILY.—Quite a good audience was present at DeGive's opera house last night to witness the second performance of the above justly popular family and their excellent company. The rendition of a laughable comedy preceded "The Belles of the Kitchen." In the production of the "Belles" the cast were if possible brighter and funnier than the night before, and kept the audience in roars of laughter from the beginning to the end of their performance. The drapery dance of Miss Victoria Vokes was brilliantly executed. In short, we cheerfully recommend the company, as well as their specialty, which is full of pure, clean, fresh, bright fun.

Peachtree in Council.

Yesterday at twelve o'clock a meeting of the property holders on Peachtree st. was held at the Young Men's library for the purpose of taking steps looking to the paving of the street. W. S. Thomson was called to the chair and J. C. Kimball was chosen secretary.

After a discussion of the subject in hand, Mr. W. A. Hemphill moved the appointment of a committee of five, including the chairman of the meeting, to collect estimates and facts and report at a meeting which shall be called at the pleasure of the chairman

The committee as appointed was composed of W. S. Thomson, chairman, W. A. Hemphill, Dr Lawshe, H. T. Inman and Major Mims.

The committee will spend all the time necessary, and it is probable that Peachtree, when fixed, will be a model for all the others.

It is proposed to have the work done as provided in the late amendments to the city charter.

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Will offer for the next THIRTY DAYS extra inducements throughout their entire establishment

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

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CLOAKS, DOLMANS, CIRCULARS, ULSTERS and JACKETS at Great Sacrifice.

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LARGE INVOICE! NEW DESIGNS!
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SHOES

His Shoe department is unusually attractive. He keeps the very best goods in Ladies', Misses and Children's. His Gents' and Boys' boots and shoes are kept down stairs, where you can find anything you may wish at

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YOU WILL FIND
THE BEST STOCK
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LOWEST PRICES
—AT—
GAY'S
37 PEACHTREE STREET,
ATLANTA.

830 oct16—d3m 8th

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NEXT 10 DAYS.
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42 & 44 PEACHTREE ST.
Am prepared to do all kinds of repairing with dispatch.
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THE REDUCED PRICES CONTINUED.
GREAT DRIVE IN HOSIERY.

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Fancy goods received every day. This is not merely to get you in. Place confidence in my advertising and call and I will meet you with all that I propose. I am no trick advertiser.

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Gents', Youths', Boys' and Childs', in great variety and at prices that defy competition, at

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All wool black cashmere very superior goods, 40c.

Beautiful black, colored and striped silks, 50c.

Black satin, a splendid article, 50c.

Colored satins in all colors, handsome goods, 1.00.

An immense stock dress goods in all the latest novelties, at prices that are far below their market value, at

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JOHN KEELY
"The Leader of Low Prices."
Closing out the residue of his immense exposition stock.
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE
BARGAINS
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About 600 Cloaks, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Ulsters, Dolmans and Jackets, at
HALF PRICE!
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—BEAUTIFUL—
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Goods for 12 1-2 cts worth 25.
Goods for 15 cts worth 30.
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—A Superb Line of—
BLACK CASHMERES.
Best Value Ever Offered.
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LADIES', GENTLEMEN S AND CHILDREN'S

Ladies' heavy weight Merino undervests at 50c, good value for 75c the world over.

Beautiful Goods at 75c worth $1.25.

25 Dozen Gents' heavy weight undershirts at 75c, worth $1.25.

A lot of broken lines in Children's Underwear, Vests, Drawers, Union Suits, etc., at prices to close out.

GREAT BARGAINS!
BARGAINS IN BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!

Come and buy them at closing out prices. No stock to be carried over. Must have room for spring goods. Must go. No space to carry them.

BARGAINS IN FLANNELS!
BARGAINS IN SKIRTS!
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Bargains in every Department, at
JOHN KEELY'S
"The Leader of Low Prices."

W.H. BROTHERTON.

Sole Agent in and for Atlanta for the sale of Mme. Demorest's Reliable Patterns.

To the Public.

Below we publish a letter just received from a gentleman belonging to one of the first families in the state—well known in middle Georgia. It speaks for itself.

We are not at liberty to publish his name, but are authorized to show his letter to any one suffering with the same complaint, and give them a general history of his case.

We would say that in all our experience we have never known or heard of a more remarkable case—each member of our company knew the gentleman well and considered his case hopeless. Yours truly,

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
Atlanta, Ga., January 2, 1882.

———, December 29, 1881.

Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gents: I have delayed thus long in writing because I wanted to make "assurance doubly sure" in the trial of S. S. S. in my own case. And am, indeed, most happy to report that it has entirely eradicated every symptom of the disease from my system. Had I followed the advice of Tom Swift in years gone by it would have saved me ten long years of intense suffering. I have not felt the least return of the disease, and can fully and truly recommend it to all suffering from the scourge, and especially to the physicians in Macon, who knew my condition, and when I can positively assure them that it has not only relieved me of pain, but has entirely removed every symptom of the disease from my system, it ought to convince even them of its infallible qualities.

I do not care to have my name published, but you are at liberty to show my letter to those who formerly knew of my condition especially to Dr. M———, who is so celebrated with his 555 and 471. Let him take the worst case he can find he will be convinced against his orthodox principles. You can also call the attention of Drs. F., B., H., H. and H., to my letter, all of whom knew of my lamentable condition.

It is a shame that human kind should suffer from the prejudices of physicians to anything not laid down in the text books.

Let me assure you of my gratitude, and believe me ever, yours truly.

jan3 dtf ———

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Is the great wonder of the age. Tin and Glassware, Knives and Forks, Spoons, and over one thousand articles that sell in a regular way in other houses for 25c. If you want bargains go to the 5c Counter at

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